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FEAR GOING FROM EUROPE, STIMSON SAYS

Secretary Back From His Trip Gratified Over His Findings

BASIS OF GOOD WILL LAID, HE DECLARES

New Spirit of Hopefulness and Coöperation Said to Be Coming Into Existence

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Expressing a calm confidence that the attitude of fear was lessening in the relationships between France and Germany, and that as a result a new spirit of hopefulness and coöperation was coming into being throughout Europe, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, today returned from a two months' visit to Europe on the Leviathan of the United States Lines. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stimson.

Although he had crossed the Atlantic partly for a rest and vacation, he also went with a view of establishing personal contact with the ministers of four great powers—England, France, Germany, and Italy—with whom his official relations are of vital importance.

He had expressed a wish to cut through the reels of red tape and diplomatic formality with which the dignitaries of great peoples surround themselves when dealing with foreign dignitaries; to learn the more intimate facts affecting foreign relationships which do not appear in the official exchanges of notes; to grasp the hands of the men with whom he would deal and look straight into their eyes—and to allow them to do the same with him—that their dealings in the future might have the confidence surrounding those of men who actually know each other.

Even Greater Measure

All of these things he accomplished in even greater measure than he had expected, he declared, and, in addition, he had opportunity of service by sitting in a conference of seven world powers in London at which definite steps were taken toward the solution of the world's international financial difficulties, which, Mr. Stimson said today, were beginning to bring results.

Usually somewhat aloof in his dealing with newspaper representatives, Mr. Stimson, on this occasion, seemed to have found a way to remove the barriers to more intimate contact. It was not that he spoke more freely upon the major affairs of state, such as disarmament and reparations. He steadfastly refused to discuss these problems. But there was a friendliness in his voice and an added warmth in his hand grasp that made this meeting with the press notably different from certain others. He seemed more anxious

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Friendly Service Offered to China In Mexican Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 — The United States Government is willing to act as mediator between Mexico and China over the issue of the expulsion of the latter's nationals from Mexico, but so far only an informal inquiry concerning such mediation has been received here, it was stated at the State Department today.

What can be done to settle the dispute is in doubt here. It is pointed out that the overt acts against Chinese have been perpetrated in two Mexican states and that the Mexican National Government has not been a party to the hostile movement.

However, it was emphasized, the United States Government is willing to do everything it can to assist both countries in reaching an amicable settlement and if formally invited to act as mediator by both nations will do so.

The two states in which the anti-Chinese movement is in progress are Sonora and Sinaloa. According to word that has reached Washington large numbers of Chinese are being forced to leave their homes and work in both states.

American Chinese are said to have been appealed to for funds to assist their countrymen in Mexico, particularly for transportation purposes.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3 (AP)—Mr. Sam Young, Chinese Minister to Mexico, said last night he had received reports that the campaign against Chinese in Mexico had spread to the towns of Acaponeta, Tecuala and Bonita and that Chinese residents of those places had been ordered to leave by Sept. 15.

TUCSON, Ariz., Sept. 3 (AP)—The United States immigration service said yesterday 43 Chinese expelled from the State of Sonora, Mexico, are being held in southern Arizona jails on charges of illegally entering this country.

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Eat Cotton Biscuits And Consume Surplus

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

COTTON biscuits, to be eaten with after-dinner cheese and celery, and cotton-cloth currency notes are an outcome of an attempt by British growers to use up the present surplus supply of cotton.

Experts declare a patent food made of treated cotton seeds has been on the market for a long time, and the seeds, when ground into a flour and mixed with other cereals, are most palatable if nicely baked.

Cabinet Drafts Bills to Lower British Costs

Unexpected Accord Opens Way to Reassembling of Parliament

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 3—Complete agreement in the national Cabinet on measures for both taxation and economies have made it possible after all for Parliament to reassemble Sept. 8.

This date was fixed when the emergency Government was formed, but the parliamentary task of preparing an adequate program has been so heavy that doubt has existed to the last moment about the possibility of adhering to it.

Official writs calling together the members of both Houses of Parliament were issued yesterday and reached most addressees today. Their reception has caused much hurried packing, as members go far afield for the parliamentary recess, and but few have seriously expected that the Cabinet would be able at such short notice to produce an agreed scheme of new taxation and economy cuts upon a requisite scale.

Details of Plan Guarded

Details of what has been settled are being carefully guarded, but it is no secret that the lines adopted have much in common with those recommended by a commission of experts under Sir George May, set up by the late Labor Government to investigate what could be done.

It was the failure to agree to cuts in expenditure upon which this commission advised that broke up the last administration. Now the economies required to supplement forces to those departmental and other criticisms.

The Cabinet had first two main objects before itself in shaping its recommendations. One is that economies and new taxation shall be adequate to restore financial stability. The other is that sacrifices entailed will be shared equally among all classes and shall interfere as little as possible with restoration of trade. Unanimity, it is learned, has been reached upon these lines.

Burden to Be Shared

The scheme adopted differs from that to which dissident Labor ministers were prepared to agree, chiefly in that it insists that wage earners and recipients of unemployment relief shall share with income taxpayers in the burdens imposed.

This is shown by an illuminating statement published today by Mr. William Graham, one of the best informed of the dissentient Labor ministers. Mr. Graham agrees as to the approximate dimensions of the deficit, also that it would be made good, half by economies and half by taxation. He would also endeavor to place state unemployment insurance relief upon an actuarial basis and would countenance additional taxation upon the drink trade, also upon petrol and tobacco.

Where Mr. Graham differs is that he would impose the whole remaining burdens upon the leisure classes instead of sharing them among the wage earners and the recipients of state relief.

Chile Gets Fourth Ruler in Crisis

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3 (AP)—Chile's fourth government since the overthrow of President Carlos Ibañez in July was formed today, and Congress in special session, after long debate, declared a state of siege for 20 days to deal with the mutiny of the Coquimbo battle fleet.

Mr. Marcial Mora, former Postmaster-General, is the new Premier and Minister of Interior. He was given extraordinary power to put down the Coquimbo revolt.

With the change in Government, it was believed that some of the demands of the mutineers had been met and that the revolt might be ended peaceably some time today.

Rear Admiral von Schroeder, who was sent by air to listen to the grievances of the mutineers over proposed cuts in salaries, was permitted to go on board the flagship La Torre. He told the leaders the Cabinet had resigned and a new one formed in its place.

His report was said to have pleased the insurgents who had demanded among other things that Finance Minister Blanquier resign, that their commanders be changed and that they be given better treatment generally. Coming ashore, Admiral von Schroeder said he thought an early settlement of the trouble was possible. The crews were given until four o'clock to make up their minds whether to surrender.

EDUCATORS TALK ON MERITS OF WORLD COLLEGES

International Student Service Hears Notable Speakers on Topic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 2—American universities, founded on the utilitarian lines of specialization and social study through the aid of those denied education, were contrasted with European institutions, venerable strongholds of general and disinterested culture, by prominent educators of each system at yesterday's session of the tenth annual Conference of International Student Service now being held at Mount Holyoke College.

Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College and Abbe Joseph Gremaud of the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, each contributed an address to the day's discussion on "American and European Conceptions of the University."

The American's interest in education is vicarious, Dr. MacCracken held, and is evolved from a desire that others should obtain the advantages denied to oneself rather than from the pure scholarly burning for knowledge which animated the founders of colleges and universities of Europe. This he illustrated by numerous examples in the founding of American colleges.

Desire of Ministers

"The desire on the part of congregations that their ministers should be educated, inspired the founding of Harvard, William and Mary and Yale," he said. "The desire on the part of the people that their children should be educated inspired the founding of the land-grant college or state university. Such universities as Duke University were founded by men who believed that the people of their community should have a better education than they had themselves."

If asked to give his conception of a university, Dr. MacCracken declared that the Federal Government closely approached his ideal. The Federal Government, though not organized as a university, is in its departments of agriculture, commerce and the like constantly engaged in research of the highest character, he pointed out. The population to be drawn from this, he said, is that the people of the United States without any warrant from the Constitution have made of the Federal Government a university.

Discussing characteristics of the European university, he pointed to various influences which have shaped its ideal from the beginning. Even Benjamin Franklin in 1749 proposed the founding of the University of Pennsylvania, with its central object the study of the social outlook, social studies have been the care of university studies and social experience the desire of the students, he declared.

"Thomas Jefferson believed in the elective system," Dr. MacCracken continued. "He wished his students to study anything they liked to do."

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Unofficial World Parley on Silver To Meet in Paris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—An unofficial international conference of financial experts will meet in Paris, Oct. 12, under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce to study the problem of the depressed price of silver.

Experts have been invited from Great Britain, France, India, China, Japan and the United States.

The conference has been called, it was said, not with any idea of stabilizing the price of silver, but to advance, if possible, suggestions to prevent its wide fluctuation.

If the conference agrees upon any recommendations, they will be submitted to the council of the International Chamber in Paris, Oct. 23.

Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, will attend the meeting of this council, and later will visit Germany and Great Britain to confer with business leaders in regard to economic conditions.

No Taxes in 1932 For Indiana Town

SIDNEY, Ind., Sept. 3 (AP)—Some good news came out of this town today.

The town board found that so much money was collected for taxes this fall that the amount will be more than enough to care for everything in 1932.

Therefore, no tax was levied for 1932.

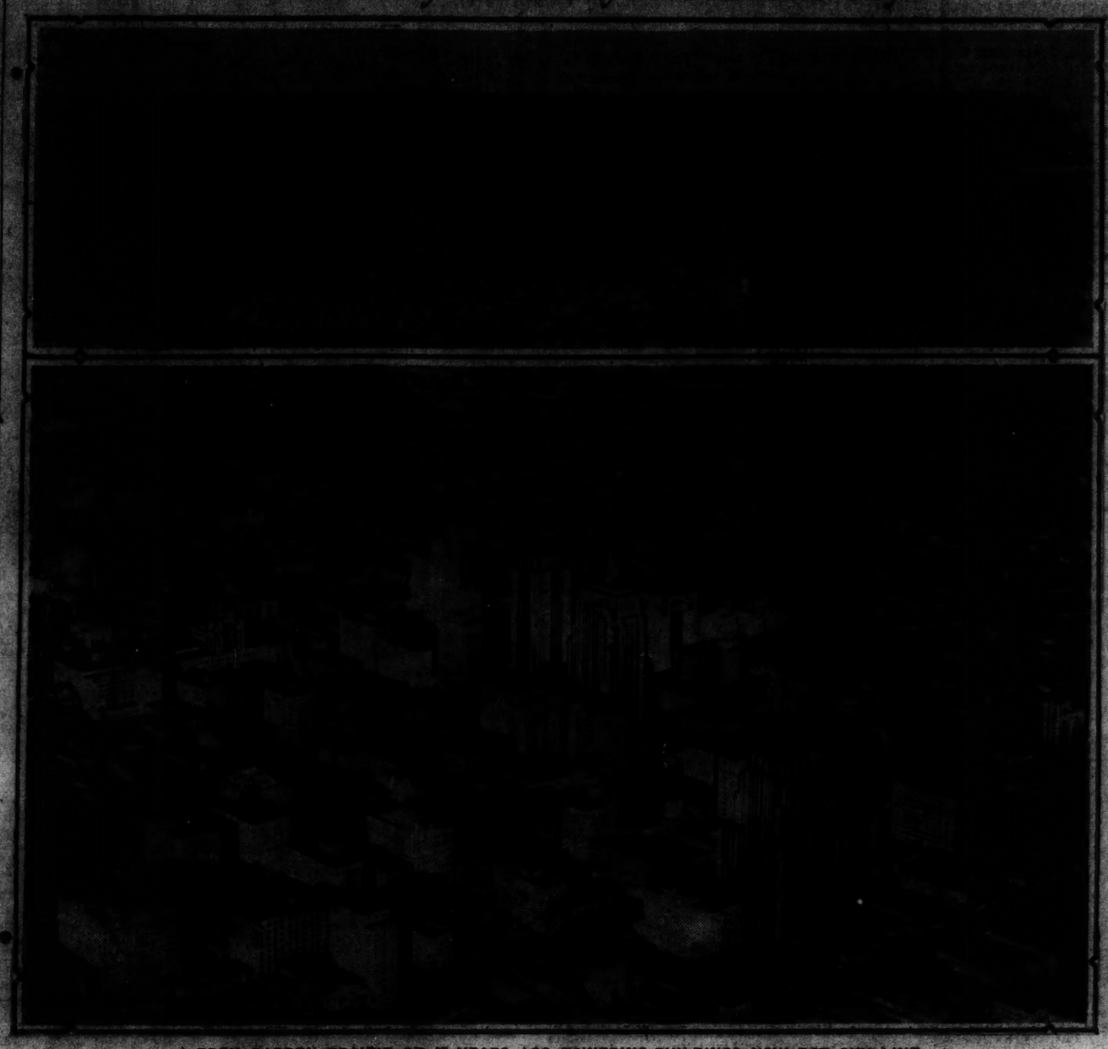
PREHISTORIC TOWNS DISCOVERED IN ALASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska — Interesting data have been gathered by Dr. Ales A. Hrdlicka, famous anthropologist for the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

In the vicinity of Kodiak, Dr. Hrdlicka tells of finding relics of prehistoric villages which show Asiatic origin and had been destroyed and revived many times before passing into oblivion. Dr. Hrdlicka also said that these settlements antedated the Russians by several centuries.

The Yesterday and Today of Oklahoma City



FROM BARREN PRAIRIE OF 42 YEARS AGO TOWERING BUILDINGS NOW DOT SKY LINE

Upper—The Site of the Present City, as It Looked a Year Before the Government Opened the Section to Settlers (© Waterhouse Photo Co.); Lower—Aerial Photograph of Central Business Section of Modern Municipality. Uncompleted Buildings Have Been Retouched to Show Their Final Appearance.

OKLAHOMA CITY BUILDS TRADE BY CONFIDENCE

Modern Skyscrapers Look Out Upon 10 Miles of Oil Derricks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Completion of [illegible] in the southeast [illegible] Oklahoma City [illegible] Oklahoma City, in the center of the continent, presents a startling picture.

Within a few minutes' elevator [illegible] to the top of Oklahoma City's new 30-story [illegible].

Also, commercial aircraft can easily [illegible] Oklahoma's business [illegible] the city's air terminal [illegible] here outward.

Looking southeast from the vantage point above the business section [illegible] wholesale and industrial districts a veritable forest of oil derricks extends for more than 10 miles. Oil development has poured probably $300,000,000 in labor and equipment into that area in the last 2½ years. Wells are drilled into the ground more than a mile.

Wealth in Oil and Gas

In return for effort and material invested in the field, oil gushed from those wells to give the area rating as one of the largest high gravity oil producing fields in the world on its second anniversary. Potential production of the field is rated above 2,000,000 barrels a day. Natural gas available is said to be enough to last the city for 1000 years.

Spectacular as has been the development of the South Oklahoma City oil field, with occasional wild gushers, yet on the cheerful face of Oklahoma City its effect is only a late development and a portion of the whole picture.

Other things which help to bring confidence are: Santa Fe Railroad just starting $5,000,000 track elevation and passenger station program to require three years to complete; Rock Island and "Frisco" railroads completing $1,000,000 joint station

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Mexico Adopts New Attitude Toward the League of Nations

President Ortiz Rubio, in Message Opening Congress, Says Greater Coöperation Will Result—Not to Intervene in Church Affair

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3—Radical plans to cope with economic conditions in Mexico, and the definite announcement that the Federal Government will not intervene in the Vera Cruz religious controversy were interpreted today as outstanding points in the congressional message of President Ortiz Rubio.

The thirty-fifth Mexican Congress, which opened Sept. 1, was presented with a number of serious problems in the presidential message. Among them is the question of resuming payments on Mexico's foreign debt, which will be considered at the present session. President Ortiz Rubio told the legislators that a "radical change" has taken place in Mexico's relations with the League of Nations with the result that greater coöperation with the League in the future is probable.

The pronouncement on the religious dispute in Vera Cruz was the first to mention the American Government's policy toward the law placing restrictions upon the Roman Catholic Church. Numerous requests had been made to the Government to obtain federal intervention.

President Ortiz Rubio, however, declared that the State Legislature of Vera Cruz had been within its rights in passing the anticlerical measure. Federal intervention, the President declared, would be contrary to the policy of state sovereignty.

Will Respect Religious Orders

The Government, the President said, will respect all religious orders, but they, in their turn, must respect the law. Federal steps to nationalize church property throughout Mexico, the message declared, will continue. The President said that foreign priests, in any capacity, will be prevented from entering Mexico. The religious differences, growing out of lengthy contention between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government, involved legislation limiting the number of priests. In Vera Cruz action was taken to close all private schools teaching religion.

The presidential address contained statements on Mexico's foreign policy and on internal questions of moment. The President said changes in the administration system had

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Relay Air Mail Service Across Atlantic Seen

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German aviator who completed the first natural scientific flight from Germany to inland America, predicted last night that a "relay" system of regular air mail service will be established across the north Atlantic from Europe to the United States.

"Under my plan," Captain von Gronau said, "several seaplanes would be used for the crossing. Each plane would fly only a few hours before turning over the mail to a second ship, thus reducing the danger of mechanical trouble.

"Airdromes would have to be established at points along the route, one at Iceland, another at Greenland and a third on Hudson Bay in Canada. Fuel supplies, mechanics, and repair facilities would be maintained at those depots."

Such a system would require a huge investment, Captain von Gronau said, but it would be both practical and profitable. He compared the plan with the American railroad system, which cost millions of dollars to establish, but became a sound commercial proposition.

"The great circle route by way of Iceland, Greenland and Northern Canada," he said, "is by far the most practical. On it, the fliers escape the fog, storms and headwinds sometimes found on the other routes."

Captain von Gronau and his two companions had planned to fly their huge flying boat the Greenland Wal back to Germany, but trouble in the rear motor has made it impractical.

New York Area Held To Be World's Largest

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Census Bureau has revised upward, probably as the largest "metropolitan area" in the world—the New York-City-northeastern New Jersey-Long Island district—from 9,561,453 to 10,250,000 persons.

Such computations will be given a chance to look over the bureau's "metropolitan area" before it is made an official part of the 1930 census record.

In announcing these areas the Census Bureau follows the rule that an entire census area with more than 100 persons to the square mile constitutes a "metropolitan area."

KING ALEXANDER LOOSENS REINS ON JUGOSLAVIA

Consent to Constitution Is Given in Answer to Insistent Demands

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Sept. 3—A decree promulgated last night by King Alexander of Jugoslavia terminated the 2½ years of dictatorship, by which the monarch had attempted to weld the country into a homogeneous nation, and proclaimed a new Constitution.

News of the approaching change was first made in a declaration at a formal dinner to the present Cabinet headed by Gen. Peter Zivkovitch. It followed several days of negotiation with leaders of the radical Slovene and Clerical parties in which neither of the leaders was prepared to accept the King's terms.

The King's first step, therefore, has been to enlarge the Cabinet by the inclusion of two new radical ministers, who have joined without the consent of their party, and six ministers without portfolio.

This action was preceded by a decree modifying the existing boundaries of Banat, so as in large measure to restore the ancient territorial boundary of Croatia.

The new Constitution provides for a Parliament of two houses, the lower elected by the people on a democratic basis for four years, and the upper, or Senate, half elected and half nominated by the King for a normal term of six years.

Concurrence of both houses will be required to pass any measure into law, so the King, through his nominees in the Senate, will apparently retain control of legislation, though Parliament will have the technical right to control the budget and all laws.

The title Jugoslavia is retained in place of the former name the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, but the three languages will be recognized on an equal basis.

Election of the Chamber will be by secret ballot, citizens being eligible to vote at 21 and to be elected at 30. It is also stated that the courts will be independent, freedom of the press is guaranteed and all religions are to enjoy autonomy and equality. Governors of provinces and towns, however, will continue to be nominated by the King. The date the new Parliament will assemble is provisionally fixed for Oct. 21.

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Sept. 3 (Cz.-Slov. Press Bureau)—President of the Jugoslavian Cabinet, to-day accepted King Alexander's decree proposing new laws and that of his ministry in accordance with the King's decree, returning the country to constitutional government, after 2½ years of dictatorship. The King immediately gave him a mandate to form a new government and the government accordingly submitted a statement of the public functions, who were sworn in forthwith.

SANTO DOMINGO PLANS LOAN

SANTO DOMINGO, D. R., Sept. 3 (by U. P.)—Congress passed a bill yesterday authorizing the Government to float a long-term 6 per cent loan for a maximum of $10,000,000, after rejecting a proposal which would have permitted a flotation of $15,000,000.

Sun, Stars, Birds and Set of Waves Guide Natives Over Trackless Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Primitive skill in navigation, which enabled the Maoris to reach New Zealand over a wide stretch of ocean, is preserved unspoiled among the natives of the Paumotu, or Juamotu, island group east and southeast of Tahiti. This was discovered by a group of natural scientists sent out to study island culture groups by the Bishop Museum of Honolulu. Mr. E. F. Emory, an ethnologist attached to the expedition, now is visiting in New Zealand.

"While the Bishop expedition was on one of the islands," Mr. Emory said, "a party of 30 natives set out in a great canoe, which was the native conception of the Manihiki craft, for another island 40 miles to the south. That is not a small accomplishment when one realizes that it is not possible to see an island until within five miles of it, and considerably less than that if there are no coconut palms rising above it.

"The natives navigate by the stars, by the sun, by the set of the waves, by the birds. In fact, it is an outdoor world, them. An 80-mile journey in those waters is no more real.

"The tracing of Polynesian origins, movements, and affinities, Mr. Emory said, is a task that only now is being properly taken in hand. The Bishop expedition, which spent 2½ years on the Paumotu group, otherwise known as the Low Archipelago, discovered remarkable resemblances between the natives there and the Maoris of New Zealand."

ARMY-NAVY CUT PROPOSED FOR DEFICIT

House Appropriations Chairman Advocates Slash in Defense Budget

SHORTAGE IN TWO MONTHS $396,365,000

Proposed Taxation Boosts Said to Be Facing Determined Opposition

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The possibility that the sweeping governmental economies necessary to balance next year's budget, if a tax increase is to be avoided, may be effected by drastic cutting of army and navy expenditures, was indicated by Representative William R. Wood (R.), of Indiana, and chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Wood is one of the most important financial legislation figures in Congress. Moreover, he comes from the middle West, a section extremely important politically to the Republican Party and a section which at present, owing to the deflation of foreign prices, is experiencing severe economic distress.

The circumstances surrounding Mr. Wood's declaration were extremely significant. He voiced his view at the White House following a conference with the President at which, it is understood, he protested against any plan to raise taxes and challenged the policy of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in issuing long-term bonds to raise governmental funds.

Mr. Wood also coupled a suggestion that military expenditures be slashed with a direct challenge to big navy advocates. He flatly declared himself in opposition to building a fleet up to the London Naval Treaty limit. "What is the use of building up a fleet of that size," he demanded, "when after we have it, there is no use for it? It is time for the Government to slow down on its spending. The people at large have already done so."

Mr. Wood's significant statement came simultaneously with the announcement from the Treasury that the first two months of the present fiscal year have already meant a deficit of $396,365,000.

Total Deficit

The total deficit is well over $1,200,000,000, as at the close of the 1930-31 fiscal year, June 30, the shortage amounted to $903,000,000. This sum was met by an increase in the public debt, so that theoretically when the Government began the new fiscal year it did so with a clean slate.

The report of the new deficit and estimates of its extent running as high as $1,500,000,000 for the full year set many conjectures in motion as to what sources of taxation might be tapped should the President, as was learned on Tuesday, decide that an increase was necessary.

It is almost certain that a proposal to boost taxation will again bring forward the sales tax plan. This is a "pet" idea of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and a number of other Republican leaders in both chambers.

It is also considered certain that a demand for an increase in the higher income tax brackets will be made, particularly by the Progressives and by certain Democrats. Likewise proposals for so-called "nuisance" taxes, duties on such things as soft drinks, theater tickets, club membership fees, and similar items, will unquestionably be forthcoming.

Income Shows Drop

The Treasury statement as of Aug. 31 showed that in the two months the government income had amounted to $330,399,151, and expenditures were $626,764,751. The receipts from all sources were only about $11,000,000 less than in the first two months of last year, but the increased expenditures brought the deficit for the two months to $186,000,000 more than the deficit in the same period of a year ago.

The chief increase in the expenses was in the fund which includes money spent in carrying on the public building and public works program. The postal deficiency for two months doubled as compared with that for the same period a year ago.

On the receipt side of the ledger income taxes dropped $9,000,000 to a total of $46,579,466. Miscellaneous internal revenue declined $14,000,000 to $66,197,351, and customs duties totaled $72,719,733, an increase of approximately $14,000,000, as compared with a year ago, when for the two months they were about $18,000,000 under the average.

During August the public debt increased $62,000,000 to a total of $16,268,781,235, due to issuance of securities to raise money needed by the Government.

FILIPINO MIGRATION FIGURED AT 48,854

MANILA (By U. P.)—Figures published by the Bureau of Customs during the last five years show that 97,931 Filipinos left the islands since 1926, and only 49,077 returned, a decrease of 48,854. Most of those leaving went to Hawaii and the Pacific coast of the United States.

Other data for the same period reveal that 16,241 Japanese entered the Philippines, while 6,626 departed, leaving 9,615 more in the islands than in 1926.

NEW SOURCES OF POWER CUT COAL DEMAND

Increased Output and Efficiency Also Shown to Affect Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 — The basic factors in the present depression in the world's coal trade are declared to be due to increased efficiency in consumption, the displacement of coal by fuel oil, hydroelectric, natural and power, and the rise of new centers of production, according to Mr. J. R. Bradley, chief of the coal section, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

The net result of these changes has been a dislocation between supply and demand, which has visibly affected the coal trade of all nations and has brought about the increased use of subsidies in various countries in the attempt to sell in foreign markets, Mr. Bradley states. These government aids have involved the granting of long-term credit and in some cases, according to reputable reports, the barter of coal for other commodities. The extent of the various aids has depended upon the appraisal of the position of the export coal trade in the general economic schemes of the various countries, Mr. Bradley holds.

The rise of competing sources of power is indicated, Mr. Bradley declares, by the fact that while between 1900 and 1930 world coal production practically doubled, petroleum production was multiplied by nine, and that developed water power has doubled within the last 10 years.

High prices and frequent scarcity of coal during war and post-war years, and in many cases the desire to be nationally self-sufficient, are largely responsible for the rise of new centers of coal production, according to Mr. Bradley, but the situation has been affected also by the development of other power sources.

The increased use of electricity is largely due to the discovery of a method of transmitting current over long distances and the increasing production of petroleum has followed invention of the internal combustion engine and the adoption of fuel oil by the world's navies, Mr. Bradley said.

Trade observers hold Mr. Bradley declared, that greater efficiency in the use of coal has probably been the chief cause of the generally reduced coal consumption; it is unlikely, however, according to Mr. Bradley, that efficiency in the use of bunker coal, an important part of the overseas coal trade, has equalled that in industrial plants.

In 1900 Europe accounted for nearly 61 per cent of the world's coal production, the Americas for about 35 per cent, Asia and Africa for slightly less than 3 and 1 per cent respectively, and Oceania for 1 per cent. The peak of production in the present century was reached in 1929 with a production of 1,394,800,000 metric tons of which Europe accounted for about half.

MEXICO CHANGES FORMER ATTITUDE ON WORLD LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

become necessary because of the financial depression and these changes would be made with a view to building up efficiency at minimum expense.

"In an effort to build up our administrative organism, the Government will adopt such measures as it deems necessary no matter how radical they may be judged," he declared. He added that the country is definitely free of dictatorships and that a "democratic government of institutions" would be maintained.

Mexico is maintaining peaceful relations with all nations with which it has official contact, the President added.

"There is nothing," he said, "to indicate that we face any unsurmountable difficulties ahead. Pending negotiations between Mexico and other governments can be maintained stable and serene." The President made a plea for unity among all factions representing the life of the country which, he said, is "no longer under dictatorship but a democratic Government of institutions."

The Chief Executive pledged continuation of the ideals of the revolutionary government, and asked that all elements of the Republic keep alive the spirit of the revolution. New ideas must be used in solution of national problems and conservatism, and stagnation must be avoided regardless of divergence of opinion "in the eyes of some superficial observers."

Great strides in public education are cited in the presidential message. In the entire Republic there are now 19,792 schools, including in round numbers 7000 federal, 9000 state and municipal, and 3000 private institutions. Teachers number 42,916, and aggregate enrollment is 1,762,645.

Among innovations of Ministry of Public Education during the year were establishment of a school for the study of native Mexican dances; founding of a rural school of regional arts, and organization of 14 groups of experts who visit distant small communities, taking to them modern culture. The number of rural normal schools was increased during the year to 17, and six new secondary schools were established, five of them in leading cities of northern Mexico, so as to combat student migration to the United States, and the sixth in the southern district of Lower California.

In a section of the message devoted to financial topics, the President gave assurance that Mexico's foreign debt problem would be taken up at this session of Congress.

"A general collapse of our financial situation already imminent" was averted, he said, by new monetary law which he explained as being essentially "the creation of a technical instrument for giving the monetary system elasticity and economy qualities that the old system lacked, and that are indispensable for lessening the effects of a depression or for enjoying to a greater extent the benefits of an era of prosperity when it presents itself."

Mexico Holds Priests

MERIDA, Yucatan, Mex., Sept. 3 (AP)—Four Roman Catholic priests were detained by police today and ordered to pay fines or undergo imprisonment for failing to hoist the Mexican flag over their churches yesterday, a holiday. Under a recent federal order the flag must be flown over church and public buildings on holidays.

CHILE TO SCAN NITRATE LAW

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3 (By U. P.)—The congressional committee investigating the National Nitrate Company, $375,000,000 marketing organization, voted yesterday to prepare a complete report on the juridical and economical aspects of the law which authorized formation of the concern.

Lady Astor Evaluates Russia In Terms of What It Once Was

Despotism and Tyranny of Present Régime Merely Continue Old Phases—Opportunity Seen for Establishment of Genuine Christianity

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"We have been to a new world—a world turned upside down and a world brimming over with new ideas which are bound to have their effect on Western civilisation as we know it," said Lady Astor in an exclusive interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on her return from her recent fortnight's visit to Russia in company with Viscount Astor, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw and the Marquis of Lothian.

"To understand modern Russia," Lady Astor said, "you must constantly bear in mind old Russia, with its autocratic government, its periodical peasant risings, the revolution of 1905, attempt at free speech ending in Siberia, 80 per cent of its people unable to read or write, and a church hitched to authority, full of superstition and vain symbols . . . the whole time cut off from the rest of the civilised world. That was Russia in 1922. Remember all this and then you will marvel at what it has done.

"There is no doubt about the 'tyranny' whereby the new dispensation is being ushered in. The ruling caste is making a deliberate attempt to burn into the national consciousness dogmas which obliterate the individual personality and many of the things that we in the West hold most dear. But let Soviet Russia's critics get a proper perspective.

"It's no use simply applying the standards of the more or less comfortable classes in the home country. The dominance of the proletariat is not a mere phrase. The comparison must be with what went on before. Pre-war Russia was a country with 80 per cent of its population illiterate, a country endowed with plenty of natural riches, yet, as the World War showed us, the worst equipped in the world.

Despotism Not New

"This despotism may seem shocking to us. It doesn't seem so at all to the Russians, who have never known any other régime but a ruthless autocracy. We've got to remember that. And up to 1861 the mass of the peasantry were serfs. What I mean is that the Russian society must be judged not according to modern ideas at all but according to medieval conceptions.

"It's as if the vast semi-Asiatic continent were on the threshold of 'civilization' as we know it, and its leaders, seeing and knowing from bitter experience how much selfishness has come between man and man and marred social relations. It is as if it were looking well before leaping, insisting on a cast-iron present discipline for humanity's sake in the future.

"It's not pleasant, the sense of oppression which is in the air—every now and then even the foreign visitor gets the feeling of intimidation—but in Russia it's nothing new. Many of the present rulers, of course, were imprisoned for political offenses under the Tsarist régime. You might have thought that their conspicuous idealism would preserve them from applying the selfsame methods of repression to their opponents.

"But no, they have no conception of tolerance. If you remonstrate with them for having learned nothing, as I did, you only get one answer. 'Ah, but you see this new order which we are building up is right, and just, and true, so the transgressor must be punished.' A typical medieval attitude!"

Religious Attitude Assessed

Asked what affect the repudiation of all that is understood by religion was having on the new generation of Russians, Lady Astor replied: "Russia doesn't seem to me to be godless. I cannot pretend to be happy about a society where those in authority are deliberately trying to dry up the springs of religion. At the same time I must say that the old 'religion' of Russia had to be destroyed if ever true Christianity were to make its way there.

"We in the West cannot conceive how hidebound and negative the religious tradition was in Russia. The old national church, the whole ecclesiastical power, was placed at the service of the Tsarist state to preserve the worldly privileges of the few, without a care for the appalling living conditions of the many.

"That Russian Orthodox Church did not, as the churches we know in Europe and America try to do, exert itself to supply any impetus whatsoever for social reform—quite the contrary. Do you wonder that the people respond readily to the anti-'religion' slogans?

"As for the autocratic conception of social discipline which was such a notable feature of the Russian church as an institution, it has simply been taken into the secular field. The Communist Party is the church militant, the members of the Third Internationale are the prophets and priests.

"Medievalists, according to our ideas, standing on the threshold of Western civilization, as they feel themselves, the party elders recognize no deviation from the corpus of Marxian doctrine as interpreted by Lenine; the unbeliever is simply a heretic to be punished for his backsliding, a danger to the community who must be ruthlessly suppressed."

"Nevertheless," Lady Astor concluded, choosing her words carefully, "I see a change coming over this Russian society in the not very distant future which will make them ripe for the seed of a genuine Christian religion—which they have never known. There is a wonderful chance for the spread of the truth, and it is up to all of us who are striving for the betterment of humanity to help on that process."

Superiority of Children

Lady Astor was asked what she thought of the general appearance of the people and especially the children. "About the children? Well, it is not so much what they have done, but what they mean to do, or at least want to do, that impressed me. They are trying to clean up the children and take care of them from babyhood to old age. When you see the old villages, the overcrowding, you realise what a problem they have before them. There is something pitiful about Russia, and if you love children you have a great longing to help them. The schools were closed so we did not see them. Their camps are primitive and, I gather still not too plentiful.

"The people look healthy. We saw very few old people. I believe in Russia it is a case of the survival of the fittest. We asked them what they did with the aged and infirm, but they said that they were taken care of. It is certainly no place for old people.

"There is a ruthlessness about the whole atmosphere, and you can't help wondering if mercy will return with justice. To our ideas there is neither mercy nor justice, but I believe they hope to work up to both in this new fashion of theirs.

Steady Grist of Propaganda

"We were there such a short time and really saw very little, but we saw enough to realise that Russia is not immediately concerned with making a world revolution. It has its hands full in managing its own revolution. It really fears attacks from without and with vivid memories of 1918-21, foreign intervention. It conducts propaganda all day long to its own people.

"They are taught of the alleged horrors of capitalism and capitalist countries. I saw, for example, a 'text' written up at a children's rest camp, 'We protest against Negro lynching in America.' I asked them what they would think if we put up the following notice in schools in America: 'Children protest against political prisoners in Russia being arrested and shot without trial.' In fact, I made what they call 'a scene.'

"Trade with Russia, treat it like any other country, but don't try to interfere with its ways of doing things. I am certain that that is our best way of helping to light up some of the dark spots in Russia. It has much to learn from us, and we have something to learn from it. We in the West will never accept Communism as we see it in Russia, and Russia will never accept capitalism as it sees it in the West."

Envoy Declares Cuba at Peace

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Señor Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, sailed on the liner Paris last night for a vacation in Europe, declaring the revolution in Cuba "definitely crushed." The envoy said the Machado administration was in complete control of the island. "If there were any danger of further outbreaks I would never leave my post," he said.

Señor Miguel Mariano Gomez, former revolutionary leader in Havana Province, said yesterday that flames of rebellion, beaten out at least temporarily by President Gerado Machado, still smoulder throughout most of Cuba. Señor Gomez served four years as Mayor of Havana.

Discussing political conditions in Cuba for the first time since his arrival in the United States Monday, he said that while President Machado may have temporarily saved his Government, "the spirit of the revolt still lives, to manifest itself, perhaps tomorrow, perhaps a year from tomorrow.

"The same feeling which stirred the people to arms against President Machado's rule still exists, perhaps more strongly than ever, and it is only a question of time until the people will see the fulfillment of their wishes to have an honest man at the head of the Government." He said the revolt would have been successful this time had the rebels possessed sufficient arms and ammunition.

AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED BY ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Italian Consul-General, Dr. Giuseppe Castruccio of Chicago has just announced the Italian Government has awarded Miss Fredericka Blankner, American poet, the Medal of Gold.

The Medal of Gold is a recently instituted decoration for women, and is given to Miss Blankner in recognition of her writings on Italian culture, especially literature.

WAR VETERANS FRAME POLICY ON LEGISLATION

Federal Deficit Modifies Opinion on Immediate Cash Compensation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3—Negotiations that will determine the veterans' policies in national legislation this winter were under way today in the national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars here.

The stand to be taken on compensation is a difficult problem. The veterans already have declared for payment of the balance on the adjusted service compensation certificates.

Yet with Congress facing a deficit of $1,000,000,000, the veterans are not to be too outspoken in their demands for immediate cash settlement.

Attention was called to the important business of the convention, obtaining aid for widows and orphans of veterans, as well as for the needy veterans themselves, by Mr. Paul Kvale, Representative of Minnesota, a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and one of the active workers in Congress for veterans' relief.

"Should we gauge our feeling toward veterans and dependents on civil divisions set up by law and continually being changed?" Mr. Kvale asked.

"Should there be a service-connected and a non-service-connected class of veterans receiving aid? If we can carry the message back that we are not going to be guided by arbitrary lines too frequently changed we'll be doing a service to the veterans and society, and doing a lasting service for the nation.

"Congress will hear more about it this winter. The justification of this organization will be through its care of the veterans and their dependents."

Commander Re-elected

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. James Parker of Newport, R. I., was reelected commander of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, which met here yesterday in connection with the national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

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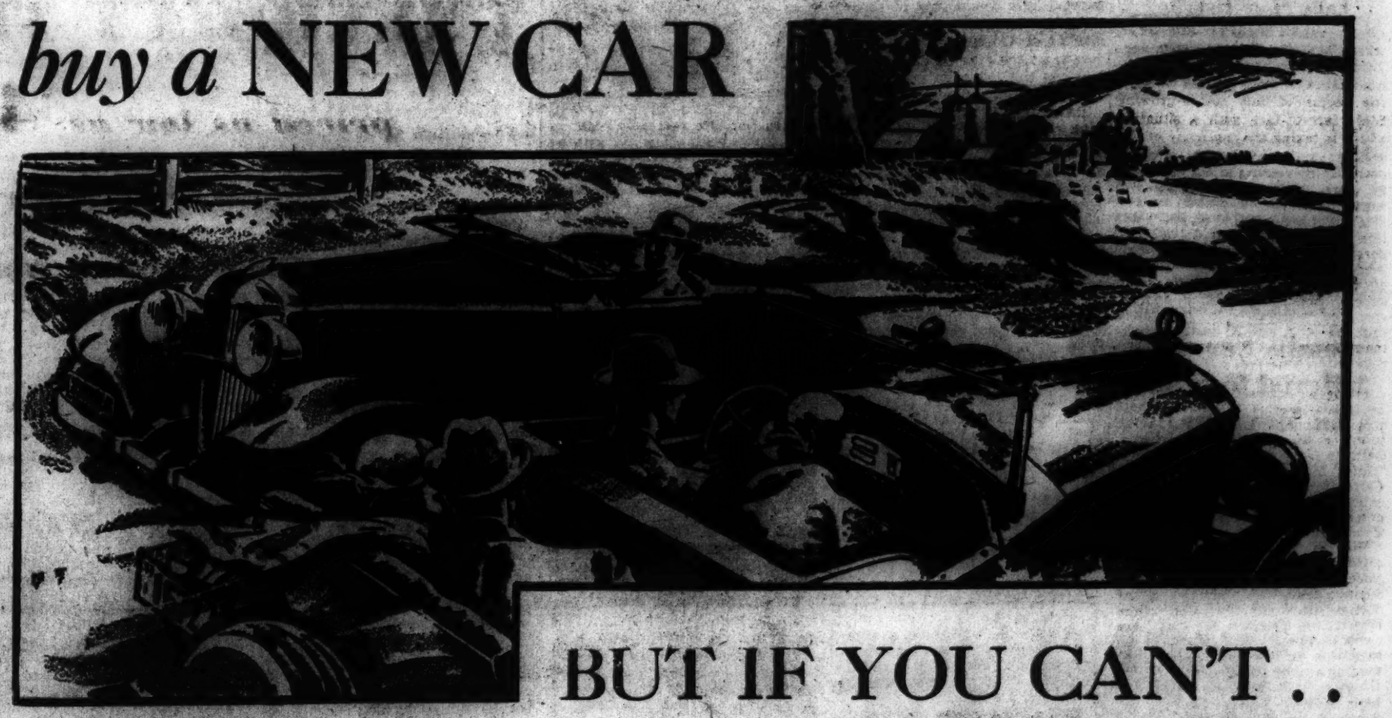
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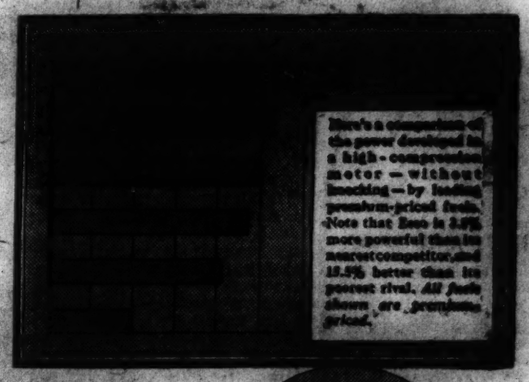
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SLOW HARVEST HELPS KEEP UP COTTON PRICES

Movement for No-Crop in 1932 Continues to Spread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 3—While sentiment for a 1932 "Cotton Holiday" apparently mounted in the South today, cotton interests here pointed out that an unusually slow harvest is apparently keeping the price of cotton up.

A depressed cotton market has discouraged some farmers from picking their cotton. Cotton is moving slowly to market now. The less that moves, the higher the price.

And while farmers hesitated to harvest their present crop, cotton-rust was lending a hand in reducing Louisiana's production this year, with thousands of acres decimated by the rust. This was discovered by Mr. R. A. Wasson, Louisiana State University Extension Service agronomist, and reported yesterday.

The Texas Legislature seemed on the verge of being called into special session by Gov. Ross S. Sterling to consider the cotton situation, with Georgia promising to follow and South Carolina ready to do the same. Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana, author of the plan to ban cotton in 1932, meanwhile used telephone, telegraph, print and the air to urge haste in its general adoption. Louisiana has already done so.

Gov. Harvey Parnell of Arkansas cheered no-crop advocates with announcement that the idea of prohibiting cotton next year was "gaining strength rapidly in Arkansas." Mass meetings favorable to the cotton holiday continued unabated in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina.

Traders here feel that if Texas legislators believed an acreage reduction law would not be constitutional, they would adopt the no-crop plan. Texas and Louisiana together produce approximately 40 per cent of all American cotton; South Carolina brings it up to probably 48 per cent. Only four other important states would be necessary to insure the plan's success. The Texas Cotton Ginners' Association is the principal opponent in that State of the no-crop plan, it is reported here.

Little interest seems to have been aroused here by the proposal of Gov. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina that another south-wide cotton conference be held, this time in Memphis, Sept. 14 and 15, to discuss "conservative" measures for combating the depressed market.

Low Cotton Market Falls Most Heavily On Share-Croppers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 3—Abundance of harvest has brought the people of this cotton-growing State face-to-face with a situation which is taxing the ingenuity of the section to the utmost in devising plans for preventing actual suffering in scores of southern homes this winter.

Much of the cotton of South Carolina is grown by Negro share-croppers—they pay their rent for the land they utilize in cotton. Hundreds of whites too, work on the same general plan. Now with a bumper crop in prospect, the price has dropped to 5 and 6 cents, and in many instances the cost of growing this cotton was from 8 to 15 cents.

At this time, when some are advocating a "cotton" recess for 1932 by legislative enactment and others plowing under every "third row," it is interesting to note what John C. Calhoun, about 90 years ago, a United States Senator from South Carolina, and, in his day, a cotton expert, had to say about bumper crops. He did not consider low prices an unmixed evil.

"Nearly, if not altogether, one-third of the solid surface of the globe," he said, "is capable of producing cotton; and that, too, in the portion most populous and where labor is the cheapest. We may have rivals everywhere in a belt lying on each side of the equator and extending around the globe.

"When the price of cotton rises high, a large portion of that immense region becomes our competitors in its production, which invariably results in a great fall of the price when a struggle follows for the market.

"In that struggle we have heretofore succeeded. . . . We have the elements of success within us. . . . There is not a people on earth who can so well bear the curtailing of profits, as the southern planters, when out of debt. A plantation is a little community of itself which, when hard pressed, can furnish within itself almost all of its supplies. Ours is a fine provision country and, when needs be, can furnish most of its supplies of food and clothing from its own resources."

The view of Mr. Calhoun at this time is of particular interest when so many are calling on the Federal Government for help.

Ecuador Cancels Match Monopoly

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 3 (By U. P.)—The match monopoly contract between the Ecuador Government and the Swedish Match Company was ordered canceled by the Senate last night after serious street disturbances occurred in Quito, the capital, in which five persons were reported killed and 50 injured.

Last night several thousand residents of Quito staged a public demonstration against the agreement and finally, led by Senators Maldonaldo and Martinez Acosta, attempted to enter the home of Señor Luis Felipe Borja, lawyer for the match company.

The Government ordered out the cavalry from Quito barracks and dispersed the mob after firing several volleys into the crowd.

The Swedish Match Company entered into its present contract with the Government in 1928, and is understood to receive a refund of $10 per 1000 boxes of matches from the Ecuadorean Treasury if the annual sales fall below $4,000,000.

New York Air Ferry Goes Into Action

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—A giant wheel began spinning at 100 miles an hour half a mile above the city today when passenger service opened on the hourly aerial ferry system linking Newark, Floyd Bennett and Glenn H. Curtiss airports.

Flying in a circle as though attached to the rim of an invisible wheel, three tri-motored planes went into service today, carrying 1000 guests. Tomorrow regular commercial service begins with one plane leaving Port Newark every hour on the hour, flying to the city airport at Barren Island, thence to the North Beach field and back to Newark.

Maj. William B. Robertson, one of Col. Charles Lindbergh's original sponsors, will manage operation of the air ferry line. He said planes will be added as demand for service grows.

NORTH CAROLINA ABANDONS WHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 3—Whipping prisoners has been abandoned in North Carolina. The lash was banned by the state prison, by order of Mr. Cameron Morrison, when Governor in 1923, but the counties were permitted to continue corporal punishment.

When the State, as the result of 1931 legislation, took over the management of all convict camps for the purpose of working prisoners on the highways, the question arose as to whether the highway commission would permit the whipping of prisoners. Regulations governing the administration of such punishment were drawn up but on account of the storm of protest were quickly abolished.

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Col. Edward V. Rickenbacker, Left, Shakes Hands With His Erstwhile Opponent, Maj. Ernst Udet, at the National Air Races.

AVIATION HEADS TO SEEK BIGGER SLICE OF TAXES

Think More of Money They Pay States Should Go to Develop Flying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3—Decision to launch a nation-wide movement by which aviation will obtain a greater share of the tax money which it pays to the respective state governments was made here at a meeting of state directors of aviation held in connection with the 1931 National Air Races. The movement will be aimed especially at a greater slice of the proceeds of state gasoline taxes to be used for the development of aviation.

The case for aviation was presented by Mr. George B. Logan of St. Louis, chairman of the aviation committee of the American Bar Association, and Maj. Floyd E. Evans, director of the Michigan Board of Aeronautics. Mr. Logan asserted that collection of gasoline taxes is unjust unless a portion of the amount collected is set aside for aeronautical construction. He said only eight or nine states now give aeronautics any share of their gasoline tax funds.

Mayor Evans advocated that state legislatures match by direct appropriation the amount set aside out of the gasoline tax funds for aviation. He urged that the laying out and marking of airways logically could be made a duty of the state highway commissions as a matter of public economy.

The highway departments should be responsible for the construction of airports, the secretary of state for the collection of the aviation gasoline tax, and state police for enforcement of the aviation laws, he said.

Thirty states were represented at the conference, the largest of its kind yet attempted.

Former German Ace Makes Crowds Gasp With Aviation Feats

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3 (AP)—Maj. Ernst Udet, German ace, has not only captured the admiration of thousands of spectators at the 1931 national air races with his unprecented stunting, but has come close to "stealing the show."

On the ground, Major Udet, short and stocky and neatly dressed, looks and acts like any conservative business man. But in the air he makes the crowd gasp as he slips his scarlet ship, which he himself designed, through stunts that few would attempt.

Major Udet performs loops, rolls and banks close to the ground. His most spectacular stunt is to take off and fly across the field with one wing almost touching the ground. He closes his exhibitions by stopping his motor at 1000 feet, making three loops and landing with a "dead stick"—an idle propeller.

Since the war Major Udet has turned his attention to peace-time exploits. He has made nine landings on Mt. Blanc at an altitude of 5000 meters in the interests of photography, and is the only man to have landed a plane on Mt. Zugspitze, the highest in Germany.

He is making his first visit in America, and is amazed at the scale of things. "It is not merely miraculous, but fabulous," he said. He finds the United States has some large and fine airports, but those in Germany are better kept, especially in being free from dust.

YOUTH LEAGUE OF INDIA ISSUES PLEA TO MASSES

Absence of Gandhi Leads to Signs of Restlessness Among Followers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, Sept. 3—Mahatma Gandhi's departure for London to attend the Round Table Conference brought signs of restlessness among his followers in India.

Competent observers on the political scene here foresaw such a development, for Mr. Gandhi, despite his many anti-government policies, invariably wields a restraining influence over his supporters, and his absence offers opportunity for extremists in the ranks of the All-India National Congress to supplant his authority.

The Naujawan Bharat Sabha, or youth league, has issued a militant manifesto condemning, first, the Round Table; second, the Congress for introducing a new national flag; and third, Mr. Gandhi himself for going to London "in order to strengthen the conspiracy of British imperialists, Indian states and Indian capitalists against the starving masses."

Object to New Flag

The League appeals to workers, peasants and revolutionary youths not to assemble under the new flag. Its manifesto ends: "Long live the struggle for Indian independence. Destruction to imperialism; destruction to those who strengthen its hold in India; destruction to Round Tables. Long live the workers, peasants and revolutionary youths."

While propaganda of this kind always finds fertile soil in India, it is recognized that the organization issuing it belongs to the irresponsible elements in the country.

At the same time members of the league include some persons who gave Mr. Gandhi a tumultuous reception when he declared for "complete independence" at the annual convention of the Congress at Lahore in 1929.

In this regard Mr. Gandhi seems to bear some responsibility for the line now being pursued. So long as he was in India his power of keeping policies down was recognized; but in his absence the duty of controlling these unruly elements in Congress ranks falls on the authorities.

Arrest in Peshawar

Already the president of the Peshawar branch of the league has been arrested for making a seditious speech lauding an assassin. In view of the unsettled conditions in this neighborhood, such an arrest is liable to lead to hostilities between the authorities and the league.

On the other hand, the Red Shirt movement in the same area shows signs of being dissatisfied with its leader, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, picturesque frontiersman, who has allied his organization with the Congress.

Almost a solely Muhammadan movement, Red Shirt adherents are beginning to show umbrage with Hindu policy which its leader is being forced to adopt by his allegiances, and there are signs that an open break between Congress and Red Shirts will occur.

Interestingly enough, disgruntled Red Shirts desire to withdraw their support of Congress political policies in favor of returning to the original aim of the movement, which is the social and moral betterment of backward peoples in the Northwest Frontier Province.

FINANCIERS SEEK TO STIMULATE RETAIL BUYING

Conference Planned to Find Means of Increasing Consumers' Credit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 3—A conference to discuss what the finance companies of the country can do to help "restore normal retail buying and end the depression," is being organized by the National Association of Finance Companies, it was announced yesterday by Mr. C. C. Hanch, general manager. The conference, Mr. Hanch said, will be held in Chicago this fall, with invitations extended to representatives of some 300 finance companies whose capital resources approximate $400,000,000, in addition to prominent bankers and business men.

"An important object of this meeting will be to discuss how the finance companies can marshal their facilities for the proper increase of consumer credit," Mr. Hanch said. "Consumer credit is necessary for consumption, ability to consume must precede production and production is the foundation of restored prosperity."

While many of the finance companies have in the past devoted their resources chiefly to the financing of automobile sales, the time has now come, Mr. Hanch said, for a greater number to broaden their field.

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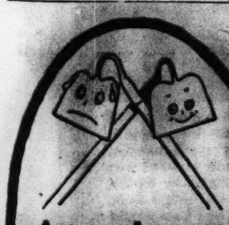

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complete with Chevrolet-built bodies

Chevrolet manufactures trucks of both ½-ton and 1½-ton capacities in three wheelbase lengths. A number of the popular ½-ton models are illustrated at the right.

Investigate these trucks from any angle and you will find them outstanding.

Take the question of first-cost—and you learn that the Chevrolet Six is one of the lowest priced trucks you can buy.

Look into the matter of economy—and you discover that many leading fleet owners report the Chevrolet Six to be more economical to operate than any truck they have ever used, *regardless of the number of cylinders.*

Investigate stamina, reliability and upkeep cost—and you find that Chevrolet owners frequently report such records as "20,000 miles without opening the engine"—"50,000 miles and still dependable"—"ten months with practically no expense for repairs."

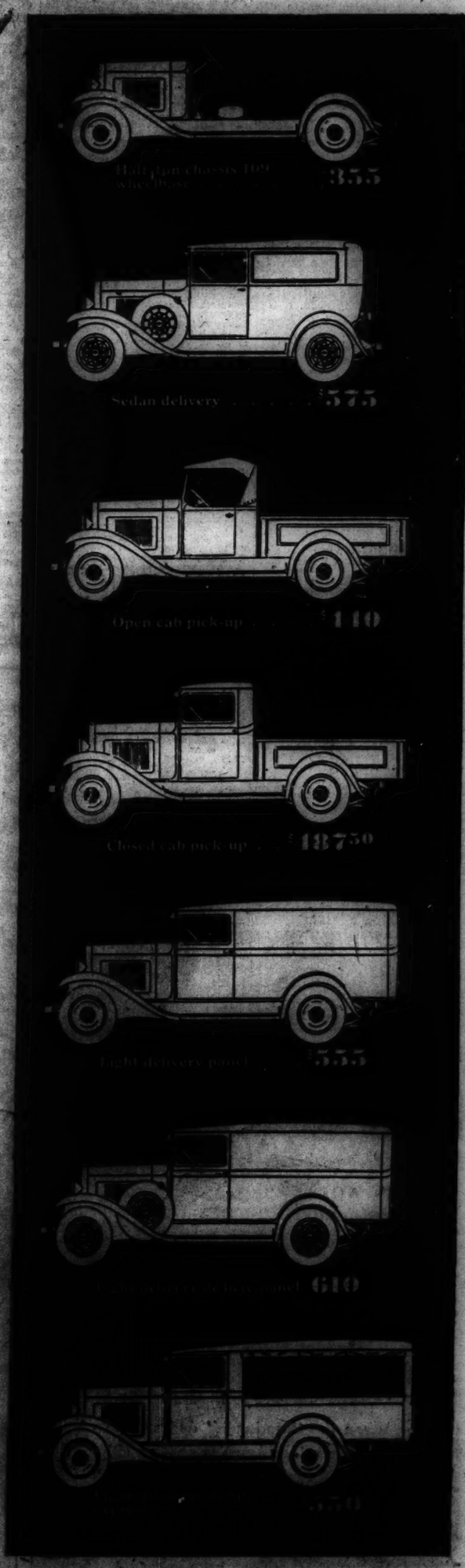
As for speed and power, Chevrolet gives you a six-cylinder 50-horsepower engine—very fast, very flexible, and 25% more powerful than the engine of any other truck in the lowest price field.

And when you consider capacity, you find that Chevrolet's longer wheelbase, long sturdy frame, and 4 long semi-elliptic springs permit the mounting of extra-large bodies. These bodies are Chevrolet-built, stoutly reinforced and exceptionally smart and trim. Moreover, they are available in styles exactly suited to every business need.

Before you buy a truck for any purpose, get *all* the facts about Chevrolet's complete line of six-cylinder haulage units. Your Chevrolet dealer will supply you with full information.

Half-ton 103-inch wheelbase chassis	1½-ton 131-inch wheelbase chassis (Dual wheels 157 extra)	1½-ton 157-inch wheelbase chassis (Dual wheels extra)
$355	$520	$590

* $440 is the price of the open cab pick-up.


Half-ton chassis 109" wheelbase $355
Sedan delivery $575
Open cab pick-up $440
Closed cab pick-up $487.50
Light delivery panel $555
Light delivery canopy $610

All prices chassis prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich. All truck body prices f. o. b. Indianapolis, Ind. Special equipment extra. Easy deferred payments may be arranged through G.M.A.C. terms. Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.

FOR LOWEST TRANSPORTATION COST

EQUAL BASIS URGED FOR ALL TRANSPORTERS

Same Regulation for Bus and Truck Lines Held Railroad Need

To the suggestions that railroads attempt to meet long-haul truck competition by lower instead of higher rates but two answers can be given from the railroads' point of view, according to Mr. James R. Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance, Boston.

This competition offered by carriers benefited by lack of rate regulation can be met, he said, only by allowing the railroads to enter the trucking field on an unregulated basis or by placing truck lines under the same rate restrictions as the railroads.

Competition by bus and truck lines, by internal waterways and by the Panama Canal is in part, although not wholly, responsible for the railroads' current lack of earning power, Mr. Bancroft declared yesterday.

In the case of the truck lines it is the long hauls which are making serious inroads on railroad traffic, he asserted, since short hauls are merely supplements to railroad operation and are often furnished by the railroads themselves. These long-haul lines are virtually subsidized, he maintained.

"It is clear," he said, in explaining this contention, "that the roadbed on which these trucks operate is far from having been constructed and maintained by them solely. Highways are largely maintained by gasoline taxes and taxes on motor vehicles, a substantial portion of which are maintained by individual owners of pleasure vehicles.

In addition, Mr. Bancroft contended, lack of rate regulation now gives the trucks the upper hand over the railroads. "The claim is made," he said, "that there is no reason why railroads cannot enter the distant haul trucking field, not only in competition with existing truck lines, but when necessary, in competition with their own railroad lines. This solution would be possible with changed legislation to remove rate restrictions and place the competition on an even basis. But this would bring about harmful results in the shape of increased taxes, discrimination and deterioration of railroad property.

With the railroads concentrating on their trucking lines there would be no necessity of maintaining existing equipment and roadbed, operated under unprofitable regulated conditions, he stated. These railroad properties would then fall into decay, and their taxes be lost to the community, he said.

"When it is seen that existing railroad property in this country is assessed for taxation at an average of about $30,000 per mile and that railroads in 1929 paid over $400,000,000 in taxes, it can be seen what it would mean to the states to lose this taxable property," he continued.

While making inroads on railroad business, long-haul trucking companies show no evidence of making satisfactory returns on invested capital, Mr. Bancroft declared, despite the fact they may shift their rates and pay little for their roadbed. Inland waterways, also railroad competitors, have shown similar small profits, he asserted.

"The only fair solution is to place growing competition on the same basis of operation, taxation and regulation as now exists in the railroad field," he concluded. "If this were done railroads would compete to the advantage of themselves and the public. Marked increases in operating efficiency in the past 10 years show their ability to improve."

Contracts for Road Work Are Tabled

Further consideration of contracts for highway construction in Massachusetts was tabled by the Executive Council yesterday, despite the possibility that federal aid might be withheld if the Council persisted in favoring state contractors in cases where their bids are higher than estimates submitted by out-of-state contractors.

At the same time, the Council rejected a resolution offered by Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman which sought to show that loss of federal aid on future contracts would eventually amount to millions of dollars.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (clear channel 830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

The resolution seeks to provide that "the Commissioner of Public Works is authorized to inform the Bureau of Federal Aid that it is the sense of the Council that there should be no further discrimination against lowest responsible and qualified bidders because they are not Massachusetts concerns." The Council withdrew from its session upon the reading of the resolution. A statement designed to clarify the attitude of the Council has been promised.

Accidents Reduced In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 3—Gratification that New Hampshire's safety program is obtaining results was expressed by Mr. John F. Griffin, commissioner of motor vehicles, as he announced a one-third decrease in the number of fatal accidents for the first eight months of 1931 as compared with the same period in 1930.

Mr. Griffin's report shows 48 fatalities during the 1930 period total was 68. The commissioner's report showed, however, that there is still considerable carelessness on the part of some motor vehicle operators since accidents last week numbered 78, while but 46 were recorded in the same week in 1930.

Mr. Griffin urged that drivers should exercise more care in turning out to pass cars and in permitting cars to pass. Home instruction and caution by parents as the children return to school from the summer vacation was also emphasized by the commissioner.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Phil Saltman, pianist.
5:15 Del Castillo, organist; weather.
5:30 NBC, What Happened to Jane.
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Old Painter; time; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Edisonians, directed by Will Dodge.
7:30 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "Eugene Field," soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Del Castillo, organist.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Bob Pierce.
11:30 NBC, Dance orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Baseball scores.
5:17 Talk; organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 The Old Sergeant.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Nat and Bridget.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Ensemble; John Charles Thomas, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 A. & P. program.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Male quartet.
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Melody Parade.
5:45 Radio Travel Club.
6:00 "Concert Cameos" with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Melodies and stories.
6:30 "Big Brother" Bob Emery's New Radio Gang. "The Young Yankees."
7:00 Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; orchestra, Maximilian Pilser, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, The Columbians; male quartet; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Brad and Al comedy and vocal duo; Bert Lown and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Coty Melody Girl; Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Grand Opera Miniature.
10:30 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Mme. Alberti, soprano.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Cathedral Echoes.
7:00 Variety program.
7:15 Etchings in Music.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Daddy Sunshine Club.
5:30 CBS, "Girl O' Yesterday" with Kathryn Parsons.
5:45 CBS, "Meet the Artist," Col. G. Stoopnagle and Budd.
6:00 CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
6:15 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 Chemical Society lecture.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Charles di Gastano's Varsitonians.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, Bing Crosby.
11:15 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Round-Up; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; male quartet.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

SPRINGFIELD TO CUT TROLLEY SERVICE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3 (AP)—A curtailment of street railway service in effect will be made by the Springfield Street Railway Company after Labor Day, when it will continue to operate under the reduced summer schedule, usually increased at this time. Work schedules for shop crews will be reduced. No lines will be abandoned.

Working schedules of platform men are governed by union contract. Drastic cuts in salaries and abolition of salaried positions are being put into effect. Mr. Roy Chambers, long superintendent of the Westfield division, retires tomorrow when that office is abolished. The retitrement of Mr. Sidney Sayles, superintendent of the Palmer division, tomorrow is for the same reason.

Motor Business Declared Good

That business in the automobile line is in good condition was told to two separate groups of automobile dealers at meetings held in Boston yesterday.

"September should pave the way for some good fall business for those who fight for it," Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation, told 100 delegates and salesmen from eastern New England, operating under the Studebaker Sales Company of Boston, last night. "That hard work brings its rewards is proved by New England, regarded rightly now as the most sound section in the country," he said.

Mr. Hoffman said that the September sales alone in the automotive industry should amount to about $136,000,000, and that at that rate, for 12 months, it will run over $1,500,000,000. "With that foundation," he says, "we are not going to sink."

According to Mr. W. C. Cowling, in charge of sales for the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, the New England territory is in a much better condition than most sections of the country. Speaking before some 600 New England Ford dealers at the Hotel Statler yesterday, Mr. Cowling further stated his belief that New England area has been affected less than any other section and that dealers in this section have stated that business is good.

EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE ON RATES URGED

New Motor Insurance Schedule Results in Petition to Governor Ely

Calling of a special session of the Massachusetts Legislature to work out measures of relief from the high cost of compulsory automobile insurance was recommended to Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday by several Democratic and Republican legislators, working together against the proposed 11 per cent increase in the 1932 rates.

Other developments in an organized state-wide attempt to change the policies of automobile liability taxation, included the filing of a bill by Mr. Frank A. Goodwin for the establishment of a state automobile insurance company, which would operate in competition with private companies, writing similar insurance.

The bill filed by Mr. Goodwin, who is chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and formerly Registrar of Motor Vehicles, is supported by Mr. Thomas F. Carroll, Mr. Augustine Airaio, Representatives from Revere, and Senator Conde Brodbine, also of Revere, one of the cities hardest affected by the new rates.

A letter to Governor Ely from the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce contained figures from the office of the Insurance Commissioner, showing the loss ratio in Chelsea to be 50 per cent lower since automobile insurance became compulsory. The letter points out that the claim cost to insurance companies in that city is one-half of what it was in 1927.

"Records of the Registrar and the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety indicate that there was a reduction of 168 personal injury accidents in Chelsea in 1930," the letter says. "The city has expended thousands of dollars for safety devices and equipment to expedite traffic movement; has restricted and penalized local operators, yet the insurance has increased 200 per cent in four years. The corrective measures that will bring down claims are not recognized by the insurance commissioner."

Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville instituted a move to submit the question of state supervision of automobile insurance direct to the voters of the state. Mayor Murphy secured papers from the office of the Secretary of State for a bill to cover his plan, which would repeal the compulsory insurance act.

Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, president of the Massachusetts State Bar Association, announced that the association is cooperating in an investigation of all accident claims which are believed to be dishonest.

Taxi drivers in Boston expressed their disapproval of the new rates, and said that the increased schedule would probably prevent many operators from replacing their cabs next year.

Mr. Henry Shepherdson, president of the Independent Taxicab Operators' Association, said that he will present figures to Mr. Brown's hearing Sept. 11 showing no cause for the announced increase in taxicab insurance rates.

Port of Boston Progress Reported

Efforts to build up the commerce of the Port of Boston are showing some results, Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority, announces. In addition to a substantial increase in the number of ocean passengers sailing from Boston this year as compared with last year, several developments of significance were reported by Mr. Parkhurst.

In Worcester, said Mr. Parkhurst, a car builder who is now constructing 20 subway cars for shipment to South America, has arranged to ship them from Boston, though vessels not usually calling at this port will have to be routed here especially to get them. These might be easily exported through New York, but the manufacturer is interested in patronizing New England's chief seaport, said Mr. Parkhurst.

Mr. Parkhurst's office is carefully following all new lines of business that start in this vicinity, writing them of the advantages offered by the port, and urging that any export business they do be routed via Boston. Arrangements have been perfected to have buses meet all passenger steamers reaching Commonwealth Pier. A shoal spot in the upper harbor, off the State Pier, at East Boston, is to be removed by dredgers now operating off the Atlantic Avenue waterfront, sometime this fall, thus aiding navigation, he said.

Historical Labels To Decorate Piers

Pier owners and occupants in Boston Harbor are requested to decorate their terminals and display large placards showing the name of the pier and any historic or other outstanding events that may have occurred there, for the benefit of the harbor inspection trip on Oct. 7, to be made in connection with the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association.

Mr. John J. Martin, general chairman of the committee of 150 citizens of the State, having charge of arrangements for the convention, to be held in Boston, Oct. 5 to 9, also asks its employees to assemble at the end of the piers and extend a greeting to the delegates as they pass each terminal. The object is to make the harbor facilities as attractive and instructive to the delegates as possible.

About 1000 delegates and members of their families, from all parts of the eastern seaboard of the United States, are expected to attend the convention.

OKLAHOMA CITY BUILDS TRADE BY CONFIDENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

and trackage improvements; tax rate per capita the lowest among cities of the same class according to United States Government's last comparable figures, Jan. 31, 1929; surplus of more than $500,000 in city treasury; building permits $1,000,000 or more for the last 45 months; land rights in center of city vacated by railroads purchased by city.

Additional plans for developing a down town civic center on former railroad land include joint city-county building, municipal auditorium, recreational and park area; city rating forty-third in population is seventh in building for first five months of 1931, fifteenth for 1930; population increase of 105 per cent in 10 years to 185,389; comprehensive city plan adopted to guide future growth; manufacturing and distribution advantages gave city largest in and out freight tonnage in history in 1930, when national figures slipped.

Two 23-story office and office and bank buildings have pushed completed steelwork through the city's old skyline this year, two 26-story hotels and a 10-story Y. W. C. A. building are under construction. The Rock Island-Frisco station is virtually completed. The size of the federal building and post office is being doubled. Approximately $14,000,000 in construction work is under way in the central business district.

In addition to railway transportation improvements several new air line passenger runs have been put on within the last year to bring the total number of arrivals and departures to 32. A municipal airport to cost $425,000 is under construction, completion scheduled for fall. Bus lines have 100 regular daily arrivals and departures and one-day service is given to most of the State by 60 Class A truck lines.

An additional U. S. highway designation obtained recently gives the city six routes extending in 10 directions.

BEVERLY'S TAX RATE $28.40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 3—An increase of 40 cents, which brings Beverly's tax rate to $28.40, has just been announced by the board of assessors. The town levies were held down somewhat, it was pointed out, by the fact that the Property Valuation Shrewd a net decrease of $60,000.

Two More Years Added To Schooling of Youth

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The average American boy or girl of the present day receives two more years of schooling than the average boy or girl of 1914, facts gathered by the Federal Office of Education show.

He or she is one of a class of 30 pupils, while his father's or mother's class of 1910 had 34 pupils. His chances of going to high school, which were but one in ten in 1890, are now "50-50," and his chances of going to college are one in six.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline Field concert, People's Symphonic Orchestra, direction Will Dodge, Brookline Field, off Pond Avenue, 8:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Stage Struck," German film. Continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Appalachian Mountain Club: Trip to Shirley Hill House, Grafton, N. H., through Sept. 7.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Treasures of the Museum, Mrs. Hayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Trip through Yellowstone Park by motion picture, accompanied by lecture; lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 10 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier; English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Cassèn Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dryprints by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Brisson and others. Through September.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Special de luxe Labor Day Week-end tours leaving Saturday morning

Three-day tour to White Mountains.
Four-day tour to Bangor, Bar Harbor, and Maine coast.
Two-day tour to Provincetown and Cape Cod.
Three-day tour over Mohawk Trail to Albany, Storm King Highway to New York City and return.

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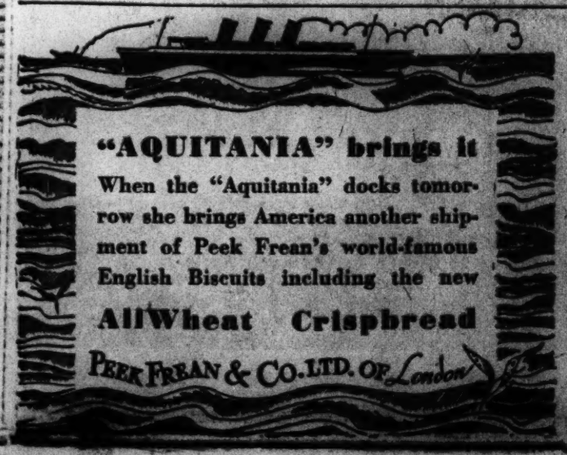

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When the "Aquitania" docks tomorrow she brings America another shipment of Peek Frean's world-famous English Biscuits including the new

All Wheat Crispbread

PEEK FREAN & CO. LTD. OF London

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle westerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday, preceded by rain on the coast tonight; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; cooler tonight.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming northwest or north and fair weather tonight and Friday, except rain near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept.3	Max. Sept.3		8 a.m. Sept.3	Max. Sept.3
Atlantic City	74	82	Nantucket	72	76
Bismarck	52	82	New Orleans	78	82
Boston	73	84	New York	72	86
Buffalo	60	66	Norfolk, Va.	76	86
Calgary	44	..	North Platte	52	88
Charleston	82	86	Philadelphia	74	90
Chicago	60	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	94
Cincinnati	58	76	Pittsburgh	60	72
Denver	58	82	Portland, Me.	58	80
Eastport, Me.	56	60	Raleigh	74	88
Hatteras	82	84	St. Louis	64	74
Helena, Mont.	58	78	St. Paul	52	72
Huron, S. D.	54	84	Salt Lake City	62	82
Jacksonville	78	88	San Francisco	58	64
Kansas City	68	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	78
Key West	76	88	Seattle	62	70
Los Angeles	68	76	Tampa	80	94
Memphis	68	80	Washington	72	90
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Wichita, Kan.	66	90
Montreal	60	72	Williston	50	82

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:20 p. m., Friday 4:33 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:47 p. m.

A DOLLAR FOR DOLE- OR AN HOUR OF WORK?

Which do *you* prefer to give? Which do *you* think Labor would prefer to have?

¶ It is more blessed, and better business, to give a man an hour of work than a dollar of dole. The former enriches the one who gives and the one who takes. The latter may impoverish both giver and taker, for while one gets nothing for his money, the other may lose his self-respect.

¶ Labor does not want charity. All that it asks is work. And work is ours to give if we will. The very root of our unemployment problem runs down to the unemployed dollar—*the dollar that is afraid to venture forth*—sometimes through fear of public opinion.

¶ Why not put the unemployed dollar to work? It will, in turn, put men to work! Why fear to buy more than the necessities of life because of what the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker may think or say?

¶ To buy today is a patriotic duty, not unlike that of the days when we bought Liberty bonds and won a war. We now have another war to win—the war against unemployment and one that touches a great many more directly and more acutely than did the recent years of strife.

¶ No one today can claim a medal for wearing patches when he can afford a new replacement. There are slackers in peace as well as slackers in war. When the slacker dollar goes to work, men will go to work *and not before*.

¶ The employee should acclaim the employer who buys a new Cadillac, a Lincoln or a Packard. And the employee should just as surely commend the employer who buys a Plymouth, a Chevrolet or a Ford. And so on through the list of motor cars, each offering more for the dollar than ever before.

¶ A dollar spent for a new motor car eases the labor and raw material situation in every State in the Union, for every one of the 48 is called upon for supplies and three out of four furnish finished or semi-finished parts.

¶ Few would hesitate to buy motor cars if all knew how country-wide the immediate effect would be. In 1930 the motor car ranked first in the consumption of steel bars and sheets, nickel and lead and used 51 to 82% of all the malleable iron, rubber, upholstery leather and plate-glass. It also used 18% of our hardwood lumber, 17% of our aluminum, nearly 16% of our steel, 15% of our copper, 14% of our tin, 26% of all leather, 10% of our cotton (and cotton grows in 15 states) and large percentages of scores of other commodities including wool, curled hair, paints and lacquers, all requiring labor in their production.

¶ Hundreds of thousands have run their old cars a year or two longer than usual. Many of these thousands now hesitate to buy new cars for fear of being charged with flaunting their own prosperity or because of what others in business associations may think. In our own clientele we know that in 1930 some 40% of those who should have bought replacement Packards did not do so, keeping their old cars.

¶ I do not counsel you to buy a Packard, or any car, before you buy anything else. Ours is not that selfish attitude. I do believe that the motor car dollar will go more places, more quickly, and affect more people for quick relief than any other dollar and that it can well become the "self starter" for better business and greater prosperity.

Alvan Macauley

President PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

RELIEF PLANS TAKING SHAPE IN NEW YORK

Heads of Three Divisions Named and Inquiry Into Irregularities Starts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The city's unemployment relief campaign advanced on two fronts today with organization progress in the emergency unemployment relief committee and the launching of a relief program by leaders of the motion picture industry under the direction of Mr Will H. Hays.

Coincidentally, an inquiry was started by Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee into irregularities alleged by Mr. Charles W. Berry, comptroller in the borough, of Richmond's use of its quota of the city's $10,000,000 emergency unemployment fund.

Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Manufacturers Trust Company, who is chairman of the emergency unemployment relief committee, announced yesterday that Mrs. August Belmont would direct the women's division of this group and that Mr. Bayard F. Pope, president of Stone & Webster and Blodget would take over its executive management as vice-chairman. Mrs. Belmont was active in relief work last year and headed the women's fund committee which raised more tha $500,000, keeping 1500 unattached jobless women in work during the summer. Mr. Pope was prominent in the liberty loan campaigns during the World War.

The relief objective of the motion picture industry was described by Mr. Hays last night as directed to the end "that the industry may fully discharge its duty in connection with the whole subject of unemployment relief." It was the aim, he said, to coördinate everywhere with responsible community relief agencies, and, as chairman of the central committee he will organize a national group to mobilize the industry.

Mr. Berry's charge that city relief funds were being maladministered on Staten Island was based on an investigation by his office of complaints by men on the Richmond emergency pay roll that they were given two days work a week at $5.50 a day, instead of three days as in other boroughs, while women and young men and persons with political influence who had no need for relief were carried on the lists.

It was asserted that women were employed as pay roll clerks although hired as cleaners, and the controller said if this were true they would not be paid. In addition, he declared, his investigators found several persons in Richmond "who were not the men who had been employed to do the work to which they had been assigned."

The city's investigation into the charges which will be started immediately will be intrusted to Mr. James A. Higgins, commissioner of accounts, it was said.

Mr. John A. Lynch, borough president of Richmond, returned to his office from vacation yesterday, and denying the charges started his own investigation. This will be carried forward by the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, headed by Mr. C. Ernest Smith, a Republican, in order, Mr. Lynch said, to insure a bi-partisan inquiry.

It was learned at the borough president's office that 162 women have been given emergency employment for three days each week and that, although all are listed as "cleaners," 56 are engaged in clerical work. It was denied, however, that preferment had been given to Democrats.

Mr. Lynch said it had been necessary to cut emergency employment work in the borough to two days a week in order to make the borough's $750,000 quota last until the end of October. He declared that the extra pay roll work had necessitated enlargement of the pay roll staff and that, while it was irregular to carry clerical workers on the list of cleaners, it was justified as an emergency measure.

Chicago Man to Head Committee to Devise Ways to Provide Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 — Mr. Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago was announced today as chairman of the committee on employment plans and suggestions by Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief.

With Mr. Wheeler there were appointed as members of his committee the following: Mr. W. Rufus Abbott, Chicago; Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland; Mr. C. H. Banfield, Oregon; Mr. S. P. Bush, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Fred C. Croxton Washington, D. C.; Mr. Homer Ferguson, Newport News, Va.; Mr. Charles C. Gates, Denver; Mr. William Green, American Federation of Labor; Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chicago; Mr. A. Johnston, Brotherhood of Railway Engineers; Mr. H. C. Knight, New England Council; Mr. Alexander Legge, Chicago; Mr. Wesley C. Mitchell, New York; Mr. Matthew Sloan, New York; Mr. L. R. Smith, Milwaukee; Mr. Daniel Willard, Baltimore.

Mr. Gifford explained that the new subcommittee will be responsible for extending among employers the use of emergency industrial policies which have been found practicable by others in providing work during the present depression period.

The committee will also give consideration to means for providing new employment. Many suggestions have already been sent to the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief. These suggestions and such others as are submitted will be carefully examined in order that their maximum possibilities may be utilized.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, delivering the first of a series of national radio talks under the auspices of Mr. Gifford's organization directed to encouraging parents to keep their children in school and thus increasing employment for adults, declared that taking children from school at an early age was a great social waste.

"If we would create real wealth," Mr. Green declared, "we must first protect our children. We must give them a chance to prepare for the problems and responsibilities of life."

"The appeal of this back-to-school movement is to parents, educational and municipal authorities, and in a wider and more comprehensive sense to all classes of people. Let the efforts which are being put forth to send all children of school age to school this year, and to keep those who have reached the legal age when they would be permitted to accept employment in continuous attendance at school, be reflected in an increase of many thousands of children in the schoolrooms and upon the playgrounds of the nation."

Mr. Fred C. Croxton, assistant director of the President's organization, announced today that Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish churches have pledged their coöperation to the nation-wide back-to-school movement.

Lutheran general bodies have issued a call to their pastors asking them to use their influence with parents and children to keep young people in school.

Mr. Maurice Bisgyer, president of the National Association of Jewish Center Executives, issued a statement saying that "unless the need is imperative, it would redound to the advantage of youth to stay in school and prepare himself along thorough vocational lines in this period when it is so difficult to find a job."

Michael J. Ready, assistant general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, informed the President's organization that the conference will use every means at their command to coöperate.

Head of Foods Company To Feed 100,000 Families

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Edward P. Hutton, chairman of the board of the General Foods Corporation, announced yesterday that he is giving away 100,000 boxes of food for the unemployed this winter. Each box will contain 16 items of food and will have a retail value of $3 apiece.

"I have not decided how best to distribute the boxes as yet," Mr. Hutton said. "I want them to go where they will do the most good. The foods have been selected for their nutritional value and should last the average family about two weeks."

Mr. Hutton last year directed and contributed to a Salvation Army food kitchen in New York, which served about 3000 meals a day.

Colleges and Schools Advised to Build Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., Sept. 3—Colleges and schools in the United States, could "profitably and efficiently" embark on a building construction program of at least $200,000,000 and maintenance activities aggregating $100,000,000 which would materially relieve the economic situation, according to Mr. Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, in an address here last night.

Mr. Davis's speech was delivered at an economic conference held under the joint auspices of the Engineering Alumni Association of Columbia University and the Alumni Association of Stevens Institute.

Hays Heads Theater Men's Committee to Aid Needy

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Will H. Hays was made chairman yesterday of a nation-wide committee of motion picture producers, theater operators and others of the industry for unemployment relief.

The committee, formed at a meeting in the Hays organization offices, will undertake to coördinate the industry's resources, it was announced, in conjunction with the relief program initiated by President Hoover. Mr. Hays appointed a planning committee of 16.

Mrs. Belmont to Help

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP) — Mrs. August Belmont has been named chairman of the women's division of the emergency unemployment relief commission, which is sponsored by bankers.

EDUCATORS TALK ON MERITS OF WORLD COLLEGES

(Continued from Page 1)

go-as-you-please system. This elective system has since continued.

"The Jeffersonian idea is also largely responsible for the characteristically American doctrine that all branches of study are to be regarded on the same level. There have been fights in favor of the precedence of the classics, of pure science, of languages, but they have nearly always ended in a leveling process."

The next step forward, he said, was the idea of the responsibility of the Government for public education. Crediting Horace Mann for this influence, he pictured the scene of universal education now in force in America. Denominational and sectarian influence he declared to be on the wane in this scheme of things.

A university need not be a place where problems of mankind are investigated at their highest level, Dr. MacCracken asserted. In explaining this statement, he said that his definition of a university would be "a school for adolescents and adults," a school where those at any stage of culture may be taught, as exemplified by the varied courses at the Universities of Columbia and Ohio State.

"I strongly believe," he said, "in the conception of a university where a girl student may study the education of children, a young man, agriculture fertilizers, a parent, parent obligations and a young Soviet Russian philosopher, American proletarian philosophy."

Contrasts Types

Contrasting the type of student found in each university, Dr. MacCracken characterized the American as an artist desiring to do, and the European as a natural scientist interested in reflection.

"Pure science has a hard time here," he said, "because our professors desire to apply their knowledge before they know it. We invented flying machines here 100 years before they flew. If we study poetry, it is because we want to write an epic. The European desires to know, while the American desires to make and do."

Abbe Joseph Gremaud then drew for his listeners the picture of the European conception of the university, derived from a number of very old institutions which, though retaining the imprint of the past, have nevertheless been subject to change in a changing world.

In describing the present conception of the European university, M. Gremaud declared it to be above all an institution of culture and a home of intellectual production. Likewise he characterized it as a center for theoretical research quite disinterested, and unconcerned with technical applications.

He questioned whether, owing to its theoretical character, it had not failed in one of its main duties, that of training culturally the student as a member of society.

Splendid Isolation

"Has not the university thus maintained itself in a splendid isolation just when the nation had more need of it than ever?" he asked. "Is not the general progress of a country due above all to the professional value of its universities?"

M. Gremaud outlined a new tendency now appearing in European university education, produced by the development of experimental science. The effect of this new tendency he declared to be the production of a man educated only in one direction in place of the man who has cultivated learning for its own sake.

"This extreme specialization," he continued, "has caused a certain tension in the university and has contributed to the present crisis in the cultural field. It prevents the student from getting a general view, a 'Weltanschauung.' Because of specialization the university no longer turns out men capable of being leaders, of seeing things as a whole. The university of today feels the need of returning to a philosophy of the universe and to metaphysics.

"The university's paramount task lies in the development of human learning; its object is to add to our knowledge in all the fields open to our investigation. To attain this end, specialization is essential. But the university would be unfaithful to its mission if, influenced by exceedingly unilateral methods, it were to neglect that work of a synthetic nature which gives what the Germans have so justly called the general view."

MOB STONES CHURCH IN MEXICAN RIOT

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2 (AP)—Dispatches to the newspaper, Excelsior, last night said mobs stoned the Masonic Temple and a Protestant church in Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Monday night, and paraded the streets until after midnight.

Several thousand persons took part in the manifestation, which was in retaliation for alleged attempts by anti-Roman Catholics to burn three Roman Catholic churches earlier in the day. Troops were called out and were greeted by the crowds with showers of stones. Order finally was restored and several arrests made.

W. C. T. U. TO WORK AT SPRINGFIELD FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3—The Hampden County Woman's Christian Temperance Union will have a concession at the Eastern States Exposition, Sept. 20 to 26, space having been engaged in the Town Hall of the New England village. This is the first time in seven years that the organization has been thus represented, and while spreading knowledge of its work, special emphasis will be laid on kindling interest for the defense of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mrs. Anna M. Ferris of this city is chairman of the committee having charge of the concession.

The fall convention and annual meeting of the organization will take place in Park Congregational Church, Springfield, Oct. 2. An all-day gathering is planned, with Mrs. Grace Barber, president of the Rhode Island State body, as the principal speaker.

SECTION OPENED ON WORCESTER ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBORO, Mass., Sept. 3—Section A of the Boston-Worcester highway, a seven-mile stretch of motoring luxury between Shrewsbury and Westboro, was thrown open to traffic yesterday. The road is practically straight, with only one overpass, while all principal crossroads pass under the new highway. There is no definite speed limit.

The third section of the $2,750,000 Boston-Worcester thoroughfare will be thrown open within a few weeks. It extends from Southboro to Framingham, where it will connect with the old turnpike. In the center of the new highway is a raised section of trees and shrubs. On each side are two strips of concrete, and outside of that are oiled roads for cars that are forced out of the "race" by tire or motor trouble.

SAN SALVADOREAN BONDS

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 2 (By U. P.)—Señor Espinosa, Minister of Finance, yesterday declared that there is no reasonable cause for the decline in Salvadorean "A" bonds, as the interest has been paid for this year, the country is entirely tranquil, and the national budget is balanced.

LELAND DROPS FORD SUIT

DETROIT, Sept. 3 (AP)—Mr. Henry M. Leland, veteran of the automobile industry and former president of the Lincoln Motorcar Company, announced yesterday that he will make no further effort to prosecute his $6,000,000 suit against Messrs. Henry and Edsel Ford.

FRENCH ENVOYS SET DATE FOR BERLIN PARLEY

Basis for Closer Accord Laid by Abandonment of Customs Union

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 3—The date has at last been set for the long-heralded visit, the first in history, of the French Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Berlin.

During the week-end of Sept. 26 to 28, M. Pierre Laval and M. Aristide Briand will visit the German capital, thus returning the visit paid to Paris by Dr. Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius in July which was notable as the first occasion on which a German Chancellor had come to the French capital. Thus after a British Chequers and French Chequers, there is going to be a German Chequers.

This week's developments at Geneva have admirably prepared the way for the French pilgrimage to Berlin. No other single event could have done more to improve Franco-German relations and foster intimate contact between French and German ministers than the abandonment by Austria and Germany of the proposed customs union between those countries which has just been announced at the League of Nations headquarters.

Way to Rapprochement

With this foundation to build upon M. Laval, M. Briand, Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius should be able to make notable progress toward Franco-German rapprochement which is an indispensable requisite for improvement of the general European situation.

At times it seemed as if the French Prime Minister and M. Briand would never get to Berlin. Just as the earlier visit of Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius to Paris was repeatedly postponed, so the return visit has been several times put off. Even M. Laval and M. Briand were not entirely agreed as to when it should take place. M. Laval preferred to go at the end of August before the beneficial results of the German Minister's visit in the previous month could be dimmed by lapse of time. But M. Briand wished to wait until after this month's League of Nations meetings at Geneva and on this point the veteran Foreign Minister has won out.

The Briand viewpoint appears to be somewhat justified by events since Germany and Austria, although willing to renounce their intended customs union, could hardly have been expected to do so on the occasion of the French visit to Berlin. M. Briand has always favored making temporary negotiations and conferences auxiliary to the more general meetings which take place at Geneva.

Briand Retains Prestige

Although M. Briand has received a somewhat secondary place in the important negotiations of this past summer and has seen his rôle in important international gatherings occupied to some extent by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, and M. André François-Poncet, now French Ambassador to Berlin and delegate to the Geneva meetings, M. Briand's prestige in diplomatic and League of Nations circles remains a factor to be reckoned with.

Further explanations as to the nature of the conversations between the American Ambassador, Mr. Walter E. Edge, with M. Laval and M. Flandin yesterday and day before are now given by the American Embassy. It is denied that these interviews had anything to do with the American attitude concerning war debts and reparations, as was rumored.

Or, rather, the American Ambassador and the French Ministers discussed only one of the technical details under this heading, namely, the bearing which the Hoover moratorium should have on the German-American agreement concerning so-called mixed claims—that is, payments due from Germany to the United States, and vice versa, in adjustment of property losses experienced during the World War by citizens of each country in the other.

When President Hoover made his moratorium proposal no specific arrangement was provided for these cases, which are not considered as reparations payments by the United States, but which the French Government considers should be thus classified and consequently be subject to the moratorium. Some accord on this subject is anticipated between the French and United States Governments.

CANADA'S TOURIST TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The tourist traffic is now Canada's third ranking business, according to figures made available here. These show that the amount expended by visitors to Canada, mostly from the United States, has increased from $83,734,000 in the year 1924, to $279,283,000 in 1930. The largest number of tourists, of course, came from the United States by motor.

Ditch Diggers Fly 25 Miles to Jobs

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Sept. 3 (AP)—Modern ditch diggers, or at least some of them, fly to work. Messrs. Claude Grose and Frank Lipka of Mishawaka, employed digging a drainage ditch at Baldwin Lake, fly 25 miles to work.

Both are skilled workmen, but had been out of work for several months and took jobs on the drainage ditch as common laborers. Lipka owns his own plane, an old ship he bought at the South Bend airport three years ago. Grose has at his disposal a newer plane which he keeps at Mishawaka for the owner, a man who lives at Valparaiso, Ind.

The planes are stored at Eagle Point, not far from Mishawaka. The men originally flew to work only when their automobiles were not working, or when they were late, but recently they have been making the trip by plane two or three times a week. Both men have private pilot licenses.

TABLET MARKS SITE OF PIONEER CHURCH

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—A monument was unveiled today at Wellsburg, southeast of here, where the frontiersmen built the first church in the Chemung Valley the year Washington became President.

The church was built two years after the first settler pushed north from Wyoming, Penna., and settled on the rich lands of the Chemung River flats. A boulder from a nearby farm has been moved to the site of the church, and a tablet in the face of the rock tells the story.

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FEAR GOING FROM EUROPE, STIMSON SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

than usual to let the world know that things were getting better in international affairs, that a more understanding attitude was abroad in the world.

He briefly outlined the itinerary of his trip—Naples, Rome, Paris, London, Berlin, Scotland for recreation, and then back to London. He spoke with enthusiasm of his three weeks of complete relaxation and recreation in Scotland.

"The purpose of my trip," he said informally, "was partly to get a rest, but also to meet foreign ministers—to get acquainted with the men who occupy in foreign countries the same position I do in the United States.

"I had no special commission, no appointment. I felt that to talk over matters in an informal way would be helpful. One often gets more useful information if one can talk personally than if one has to exchange notes through diplomatic channels. In Italy I talked in this way to Foreign Minister Dino Grandi, in France to Foreign Minister Aristide Briand and Prime Minister Pierre Laval, in Germany to Chancellor Heinrich Bruening and Foreign Minister Dr. Julius Curtius, and in England to Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and the former Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson.

Fulfilled Expectations

"All I can say now—I cannot go into details—is that my visit has fulfilled my highest expectations. The education it has given me, the terms of friendly acquaintance it has established, are inestimable. At present, I do not feel as though I could discuss the larger problems of state upon which I shall report to President Hoover."

Nevertheless, although Secretary Stimson would not discuss war debts, reparations, the World Court or the rising wave of Communism in parts of Europe, he did have a prepared statement upon the present financial situation which he handed to newspaper representatives.

"The month which has elapsed since the close of the seven-power conference in London," the statement read, "has given us a chance to begin to appraise the result of that conference and of the various meetings which preceded and have followed it. From the information which has come to me I believe that Germany had received a new spirit of courage and confidence. The result of the recent plebiscite in Prussia; the fact that on the day when the German banks reopened the deposits exceeded the withdrawals, together with many other similar indications, all point to more hopeful conditions and spirit.

"Even more encouraging have been the meetings of the French and German ministers and the friendly and conciliatory spirit in which Prime Minister Laval and Chancellor Bruening have begun to discuss the vital political questions which divide their countries. The same is true of the meetings which have been held between the ministers of Germany and Britain and of Germany and Italy. Such informal meetings constitute the most effective method of approaching and discussing these political problems, and until they are thus approached in such a spirit any thorough economic rehabilitation of central Europe is almost impossible.

"I think there is now good reason to believe that these European statesmen, taking advantage of the respite granted by Mr. Hoover's moratorium as well as the recommendations of the London conference, are beginning gradually to lay the foundation of political good will, upon which a lasting structure of peace and economic prosperity can finally be rested. It was very evident in each of the countries I visited that the spirit and policy of the President's moratorium was highly appreciated and was proving helpful in many directions."

Going to Their Farm

Mr. and Mrs. Stimson are going directly to their farm at Huntington, L. I., where they will remain for a few days before attending the wedding of a niece on Saturday. They will then return to Washington.

Also returning on the Leviathan from a trip abroad was Senator Claude A. Swanson, ranking Democrat on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He, too, was hopeful of rapidly improving relationships between France and Germany. He spent some of his time in Paris, where he talked to Premier Laval, and in Berlin, where he discussed world affairs with Chancellor Bruening.

"Premier Laval will visit Chancellor Bruening in Berlin some time in September," said Senator Swanson, "and I am sure that he will endeavor to establish relationships between France and Germany that will be more cordial. When the differences between France and Germany are eliminated, there will be substantial peace in Europe.

"In the economic situation, hesitancy occasioned by political uncertainties is a very substantial factor. In Germany if Communism should win it would be almost disastrous to the country. If the Hitlerites came into power the belief in France and the rest of Europe is that it would begin a national movement of revenge and unsettle everything."

Senator Swanson, however, declared that he was not in favor of reopening the the question of European debts to America. That is a closed matter, he thought.

Montana to Get Seed for Planting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—In order to overcome limitations in the existing law affecting drought-stricken wheat growers in Montana, the Federal Farm Board will undertake to supply these farmers with winter grain seed for planting purposes.

In a telegram sent yesterday by the board to Gov. John E. Erickson, of Montana, it advised that it had instructed the Grain Stabilization Corporation to furnish winter wheat at cost to boards of county commissioners for distribution to the farmer requiring seed.

The board emphasized that it took this step only because of the emergency, and because no other agency of the Government was able to aid in the situation. It also pointed out that the transaction was to be strictly a business transaction between the county boards and the stabilization corporation, and that the only wheat to be furnished farmers was for seed purposes.

The counties enumerated by the board as coming within the offer are: Yellowstone, Musselshell, Petroleum, Golden Valley, Garfield, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Chouteau, Fergus, Cascade, Treasure and Big Horn.

VENEZUELA NAMES ENVOY

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 3 (By U. P.)—Señor Andres Paul Viale Riego was named commercial attaché to Argentina and Chile yesterday.

AUTO-GRAPHS

THE next great advance in motorcars will come with streamlining, many automobile experts believe. Recent tests so far conducted have proved that proper streamlining will do much to increase the motorcar's efficiency. It is interesting to note that something invented for the aviation industry is aiding in the tests to increase the efficiency of streamlining—the wind tunnel.

Streamlines to Be Emphasized

Utilization of the wind tunnel, first used for experiments in wind currents and airplane resistance tests, has given automobile engineers invaluable data for development of streamlining. Streamlined and nonstreamlined cars have been experimented upon in wind tunnels, and engineers were amazed at the difference made by streamlining. By putting a piece of ice in a wind tunnel and noting where the ice melted away first, the testers found just what part of the whole piece offered resistance to the wind. This experiment will be applied in the same manner to automobile construction. Experts are of the opinion that the wind tunnel will play as important a part, in its way, in the automobile industry in the future as it has played in the aviation industry in the past.

* * *

Iron as a base for highway construction has proved to officials of Sagamon County, Ill., that there is no loss of time, after laying, for the road foundation to cure; that the base will not absorb moisture; that if the road sags it can be jacked up and underfilled to its proper alignment.

Iron—A Durable Base for Roads

There are so many other advantages in the use of iron for highways that authorities are predicting its universal acceptance within a short period. The new road in Sagamon County consists of a base of iron, a mastic sand cushion and a wearing surface of paving brick with asphalt as a binder.

* * *

That engineering students may test for themselves the mechanical advantages of "floating power," the Plymouth Motor Corporation has presented five cutaway chassis to technical schools. These chassis, of a type for display and demonstration of motordom's newest engineering phenomenon, have been presented to the technical schools of Colorado Agricultural College, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Texas Arts and Mechanics College, University of Missouri and Clemenson Agricultural College, it is learned.

Colleges Study Floating Power

* * *

Sprags are said to be coming into fashion again on British motor vehicles. "But what is a sprag?" you ask. For, although this mechanical device for preventing a car from running backward downhill in the event of engine or brake failure was a welcome surety device in the early days of motoring, the word "sprag" has been dropped from most modern motorists' dictionaries.

"Sprags" Are Coming Back

It always needed a certain amount of skill at a critical moment to put the sprag into operation, and the rapid increase in engine power and braking efficiency soon made this gadget a less essential fitting. But the old sprag has reappeared in new form and for a somewhat different purpose. It is incorporated in a free-wheel system devised by the engineering firm of Armstrong Whitworth, and by means of a patent device it comes into action automatically as soon as the speed of the vehicle drops below three miles an hour.

Most every driver finds it difficult to make a smooth start when forced to stop halfway up on a hill. But a sprag will turn this into the simplest exercise, for no attention need be paid to the brakes.

* * *

Four basic ways to reduce the present number of automobile accidents have been advanced by Mr. W. T. Palmer, an official of the company making Rusco brake lining, who is making a nation-wide survey of the motorized accident situation. Mr. Palmer's plans to alleviate automobile accidents are: The separation of traffic by parallel one-way roads or by steel or concrete mid-fences; underpasses or overpasses for pedestrians at all hazardous intersections; more rigid examinations of automobile driving equipment and the elimination of railroad grade crossings. These accident preventatives, if begun throughout the nation now, Mr. Palmer points out, would give employment to countless needy workers, besides making the highways and sidewalks a safer place to be.

Four Basic Ways to Curb Accidents

* * *

When Barney Oldfield won the 1914 Los Angeles-Phoenix road race and inherited the title of "master driver of the world," he covered the 606-mile stretch in 23 hours 1 minute and 2-5 seconds. This is at the rate of approximately 30.2 miles an hour. Last week Mr. Charles Barnes of Phoenix drove his De Vaux sedan from Los Angeles to Phoenix over the trail of the "desert classic" in 16 hours and 20 minutes, which is an average of about 42 miles an hour.

696 Miles in 16 Hours, 20 Minutes

* * *

Motorcar sales, especially in the commercial vehicle line, are said to act as a trade barometer in Great Britain. There is reason for considerable optimism then, for recent monthly returns have shown a steady increase in the registrations of new commercial motor vehicles. What is happening is that private motorists are economizing in new car purchases, but business men are modernizing and enlarging their commercial fleets.

Motor Sales as Trade Barometer

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Marjory L. Ripley, Augusta, Maine.
Mrs. Lillian Tatro, Chicago, Ill.
O. W. Tatro, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elsie G. Rance, Balboa, Canal Zone.
Miss Joyce C. Rance, Balboa, Canal Zone.
Miss Elizabeth De Loos, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mrs. A. De Loos, Woodhaven, N. Y.
H. L. De Loos, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mrs. Roy L. Harvey, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. F. W. Schuler, Elkins Park, Penna.
F. W. Schuler, Elkins Park, Penna.
Mrs. Wallace L. Owens, Utica, N. Y.
Wallace L. Owens, Utica, N. Y.
Wallace Owens, Utica, N. Y.
Albert Owens, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Marion E. Osgood, Outrement, Que., Can.
John R. Osgood, Outremont, Que., Can.
Mrs. Elizabeth Danebrille, Toronto, Can.
Thomas D. Blight, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Zilla P. Bloch, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Mrs. Josephine Everhart, Dayton, Ohio.
J. E. Everhart, Dayton, Ohio.
Miss Louise R. Lisse, Eggertsville, N. Y.
Miss Emma Dreier, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Louise Dreier, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Wilbert A. French, Atlantic City, N. J.
Wilbert A. French, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. B. P. Gilbert, Mercersburg, Penna.
B. P. Gilbert, Mercersburg, Penna.
Harry S. Southam, Ottawa, Canada.
John F. Waddington, London, England.
Herbert R. Horschaler, New Orleans, La.
Charles A. Bowman, Ottawa, Canada.
Miss Anne R. Faich, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Florentine Leahy, Little Falls, N. Y.
Miss Gertrude E. McDonald, Harvard, Ill.
Horace A. Beard, Richmond, Va.
Mary B. Beard, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Laura Snyder, Erie, Penna.
Mrs. Agnes Hinkley, Erie, Penna.
Miss Marie Weller, New York, N. Y.
Donald Lamprell, Swampscott, Mass.
Grant Southward, Swampscott, Mass.
Mrs. Jessie W. Thorpe, Monroe, Wis.
Mrs. H. S. Reeve, Oneida, N. Y.
H. S. Reeve, Oneida, N. Y.
Miss Mildred Chamberlin, Springfield, Mass.
Wilson M. Southam, Ottawa, Canada
Miss Lillian Schwebius, Jersey City, N. J.
Miss Augusta Schwebius, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Margaret K. Bergmann, Rutherford, N. J.
Mrs. Jessie Walker, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Estelle Walker, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Annie M. Brown, Ridgewood, N. J.
Mrs. Hannah R. Twiss, Highland Park, N. J.
Mrs. Frances B. Swain, Highland Park, N. J.
Mrs. Josephine R. Read, Chicago, Ill.
Cyrus T. Reid, Chicago, Ill.
Hilda C. Smith, Lexington, Mass.
Lois A. Smith, Pawtucket, R. I.
Hilda Smith, Pawtucket, R. I.
Ralph P. Smith, Pawtucket, R. I.
Mrs. Alice H. Martin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Harold F. Spear, Rockland, Maine
Mrs. E. Maud E. Hance, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Sam Stone Bush Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Alice H. Bush, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Georgia M. Butzbach.
Mrs. Paula Wismer, New York, N. Y.
Miss Christine Rae, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie A. Jones, Fort Worth, Texas.
Miss Margaret Gillespie, Fort Worth, Texas.
F. A. Eisenheld, Williamsville, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Eisenheld, Williamsville, N. Y.
Miss Hilda Marie Hofmeister, Baltimore, Md.
Stephen Higgins, Medford, Mass.
James Stalker, Medford, Mass.
Murray Stalker, Medford, Mass.
Donald H. Locke, Medford, Mass.
Glen L. Stalker, Medford, Mass.
Marguerite Newhall, West Medford, Mass.
Jessie B. Motten, Wethersfield, Conn.
Clement G. Motten, Wethersfield, Conn.
Emily Jane Motten, Wethersfield, Conn.
Miss Grace N. Whyard, Nyack, N. Y.
Norman W. Schaeffer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Anna Carkener, Kansas City, Mo.
Lucile C. Muihall, Kansas City, Mo.
Frank M. Marsh, Cleveland, Ohio.
Thelma H. Hutchinson, Haverhill, Mass.
Raymond N. Hutchinson, Haverhill, Mass.
Marie C. Pike, Cambridge, Mass.
Robert B. Pike, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Helen de Stefano, New York, N. Y.
Michael de Stefano, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. W. P. Sandwich, Montgomery, Ala.
Walter N. Smith, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Olive Roth, Indianapolis, Ind.
Betty Lou Roth, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hubert R. Roth, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Irene L. G. Adams, Bethlehem, Penna.
Mrs. Norma Faith Lyter, Bethlehem, Penna.
Mrs. H. Amelia Brown, Bethlehem, Penna.
Beatrice Peck, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Caroline V. Langworthy, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Dorothy M. Pierce, Lakewood, Ohio.
Miss Dorothy A. Ewer, Chicago, Ill.
Leonard A. Ewer, Chicago, Ill.
Sylvia Frank, Chicago, Ill.
Freda Solomon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Catherine M. MacLennan, New York, N. Y.
Arthur W. P. Blohm, Baltimore, Md.
Joseph Greenberg, New York, N. Y.
C. E. Fritton, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Franklin Empey, Bath, N. Y.
Franklin P. Empey, Bath, N. Y.
Anna C. Homer, Bath, N. Y.
Mrs. Ida M. Lilly, New York, N. Y.
Gustav Weiss, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Gustav Weiss, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Martha M. Weiss, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Mabelle R. Geigg, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. D. G. Stannard, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. H. O. Duncan, Muskogee, Okla.
Ruth E. Smith, New Brunswick, N. J.
Miss Eula M. Ableson, Jenkintown, Penna.
Gertrude E. Thacker, Cresskill, N. J.
Vivian C. Matson, Washington, D. C.
Ethel L. Sargent, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Helen E. Crosier, Northampton, Mass.
John A. Crosier, Northampton, Mass.
Dr. John R. Carr, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Ida M. Phippes, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edna Barber, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jean Darnell Matthews, Dallas, Texas.
Melba Abbott, Philadelphia, Penna.
Louis T. Bertle, Detroit, Mich.
Carolyn D. Bertle, Detroit, Mich.
Mary L. Danforth, Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Herman N. Karp, Laurence, L. I., N. Y.
Adele Ruth Karp, Laurence, L. I., N. Y.
Naithan Louis Karp, Laurence, L. I., N. Y.
Stanley Karp, Laurence, L. I., N. Y.
Henry Scarborough Jr., Chicago, Ill
Herman N. Karp, Laurence, L. I., N. Y.
Stella M. Lane, Belmont, Mass.
Laura Evangeline Lovett, Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y.

MANITOBANS CUT SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Salaries of the Manitoba civil service employees will be cut from 12 per cent in the case of cabinet ministers to 2 per cent in the case of those receiving less than $2000 annually. This action has been decided by the Manitoban Government, so that more money might be made available for unemployment and farm relief. It is expected the salary reductions will save $300,000.

EXCESS EARNING LAW ATTACKED AT RAIL HEARING

Repeal of Clause and Denial of Rates Rise Proposed by Industries

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Manufacturers protesting against the proposed 15 per cent increase in freight rates attacked the Transportation Act itself at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing yesterday.

Mr. Leo E. Golden, traffic counselor for the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce, asked the commission to urge Congress to repeal the clause which says the Government shall recapture one-half of a railroad's earnings in excess of 6 per cent of its property valuation.

Simultaneously the American Farm Bureau Federation, conventions of which have for 10 years advocated repeal of section 15A of the Esch-Cummins laws, announced that its officers would testify Friday and denounce this clause which gives railroads the right to earn 5¾ per cent on their investment.

Mr. Golden's suggestion was that the carriers be not required to pay the government excess earnings accumulated since 1920 and that their request for freight rate increases be denied. He said the canceled debt was greater than the $500,000,000 expected in increased revenues from the rate boost.

Only $10,000,000 of excess earnings have been paid by railroads between 1920 and 1930. It was planned that the Government should lend the money to smaller roads not earning 5¾ per cent of their investment.

By cancellation, Mr. Golden said, "the burden of reestablishing confidence in railroad securities would be placed where it belongs, on the traffic between 1920 and 1930, instead of on the depleted amount of traffic which the railroads face if they raise their rates."

Rail Rate Arguments To Be Heard Sept. 21

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Oral argument on the railroads' plea for a general 15 per cent freight rate increase yesterday was set by the Interstate Commerce Commission for Sept. 21.

Acting in an effort to expedite decision of the case, the commission announced the argument date despite the fact that hearings still are in progress. The order also specified that attorneys for both sides must submit their briefs not later than Sept. 18.

Five of the 11 commissioners now are sitting at two concurrent hearings in Chicago. These hearings started Monday and are expected to end next week.

The Chicago hearings are the last of a series that started July 15 with the railroads presenting their case. There was a recess, from July 22 to Aug. 4, when hearings were resumed at Portland, Maine. Since that time the proceedings have been continuous, evidence at times being given simultaneously in two different cities.

The arguments will be heard by the full commission. A decision is expected in October.

Mexican Police Form English-Speaking Squad

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3 (AP)—For the convenience of American tourists, an English language police division has been organized as a separate department of the regular police organization.

English-speaking patrolmen have been assigned to hotels where Americans stay, and are posted at down-town street corners and other districts frequented by Americans.

Tax Rise Proposed In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Increased taxes on income, as well as on sales and imports, are a part of the new Government program to balance the New Zealand budget. The proposed changes were announced by Mr. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

Faced with a prospective deficit of £6,800,000, much larger than had been anticipated, Mr. Forbes proposed extra taxation to raise £1,900,000 of the sum. Suspension of the funded war debt payment to Great Britain and the use of money kept on reserve in London also, will help balance the 1931-1932 budget.

The supertax on incomes was increased last year by 10 per cent. It is now proposed to increase it by another 20 per cent, and to lower the general exemption from 300 to 260. Increases in customs and excise duties, estimated to yield £1,000,000, also are proposed.

The Government has made it clear that it will stand or fall by its policy of balancing the budget, although it is prepared to consider any proposals alternative to taxation that will produce the same result. Among other things, the expenditure for education is to be reduced, and a committee is to seek ways in which this may be accomplished with the least sacrifice.

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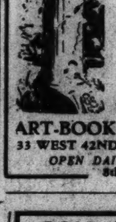
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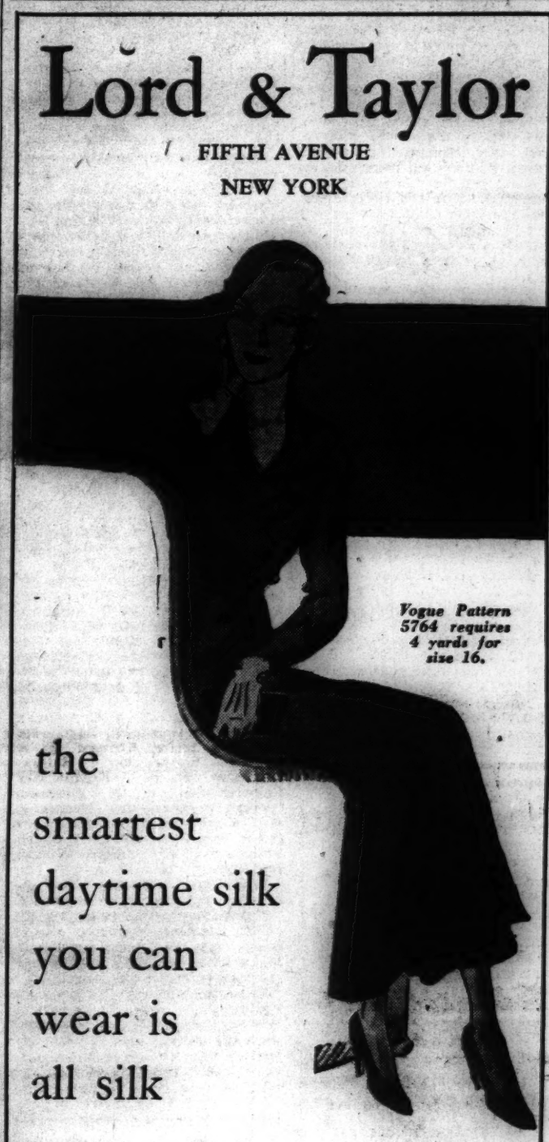
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Heroes of Other Lands

Sun Yat-sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic, 1866-1925

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN
(Author of "Heroes of Peace")

PURPLE shadows crept across the face of the mountain of the Plowshare and over the little hamlet of Choy Hung, the Town of the Blue Valley, in the province of Kuang-tung, China, for it was tea time.

Along the crooked narrow ways of the little village men from the hamlet and the farms around were hastening toward the tea-house. Rich and poor they were gathering, as they did every day, at the tea-house to learn the happenings of the little town and to exchange ideas and gossip.

That afternoon, in the year 1866, each newcomer was greeted with the news that a little "boy mouth" had been added to the household of their greatest citizen, Mr. Sun. Then the singing of the teakettles was drowned out in a babel of sound as each man gave his opinion of the name that should be given to the new-born child.

In the spacious living room, with its ancient embroideries and quaint lattices, the same thought occupied Mr. Sun and the adopted aunts, wives of his brothers. Here, however, was no sound save the swishing of the fans and the gentle click of the cups against the saucers. All were thinking of a proper name for the child, and at last Mr. Sun announced that he would call the wee babe Yat-sen.

"It is a good name," said those in the tea house. (Sun means the descendant and Yat-sen means leisure immortal). "Yes, it is a good name." So the little child with the dark almond-shaped eyes became Sun Yat-sen, the descendant of leisure immortal, with a school name of Wen, the civic scholar.

By the time little Sun Wen was 3 years old his straight black hair was long enough to braid into a queue and hung down his back as his father's did. And each afternoon he followed his mother and the two adopted aunties, all of whom had "bound feet," into the garden at tea time. Sometimes he played at their feet and sometimes he sat very quietly while they told him stories.

The Ocean-Men

When he grew older one of the aunts used to warn him to keep away from the ocean-men or foreigners who brought their strange ships into the harbor of the Golden Star so that they could trade with the Chinese.

"Dreadful things happen on those ships," she would say. "The ocean-men are all rich and dress very queerly. Some have beards as red as fire and some raise sharp knives to to their faces when they eat instead of using chop sticks! Keep away from the ocean-men! They are so queer they must be wicked."

But little Sun Wen wished, many times when he lay with his head on his hard bean pillow, that he could see the ocean-men.

However he did not have much time to dream of such things for his day was full of duties. At 6 o'clock each morning he started out for the temple school where for hours he studied trying to memorize the Chinese characters. After school he helped in the rice fields of his father's farm.

One day the quiet of the valley was broken by angry shouts and the heavy pounding of a battering ram as it thudded against the stone walls of the home of a rich man. The pupils of the temple school were filled with panic and teachers and scholars ran helter skelter, looking for a place to hide, for all know that the dreaded river pirates had come again to the little hamlet.

Little Sun Wen did not hide. Down the street he ran, his long queue flying out almost straight behind him. Toward the rich man's home he hastened and stood at the corner looking on while the battering ram beat against the walls and shrill cries of defiance came from within.

Even though the man had built his house as strong as he knew how the battering ram soon made a hole in the wall and with exultant cries in rushed the pirates. The owner had fled through the rear door but had to leave his treasure chests. When the pirates, shouting with joy, fell upon the chests of gold they did not notice the small boy who stood looking in at them with contempt on his face and a puzzled wonder in his heart as to why such things should be allowed to happen.

When the owner returned Wen was still wondering.

"Woe is me!" cried the man. "I have worked all my life in America and have saved the gold and now it is all gone. Oh, why did I leave a land where the law protects a man's home and where pirates can be punished?"

Wen wondered more than ever why China had no laws to protect a man's home and why no one had stopped the river pirates. But he could find no answer. No one dared to whisper that the Manchus, who were not even Chinese but who ruled the country, were not doing all that should be done for China.

Manchu Lawlessness

Later when he saw the Manchu soldiers swoop down upon three innocent brothers and destroy their house and garden and then carry them off in chains he decided that his country was either very weak or very ignorant to submit to being robbed and imprisoned by those in authority. Why was it, he wondered, that the people stood it? The rich man had told him that in America there were laws that protected the people. Why did not China have such laws? He longed to go to the land of the ocean-men and learn the answers to the questions which troubled him.

Da Ko, his elder brother, had gone to Honolulu and was making a great fortune reclaiming the land which is now the Pearl Harbor district. He also ran a general store. He needed someone to help him in the store and so he sent for Sun Wen.

Sun Yat-sen had never seen a map and he knew nothing of history and geography, for the Manchus would not allow them to be taught. He had lost faith in the wooden images in the temples and so he had no God to thank as he sailed at the age of 14 on an English ship for Honolulu. All he knew was that some power was allowing him to go to the land of the ocean-men where there were no unjust taxes, where no river pirates could rob, and where there were no Manchu soldiers to capture innocent men.

Although he was happy to be going to the country which he called the "Land of the Clearer Life," he was homesick for the Town of the Blue Valley. But when he reached Honolulu the wonder of it all made him forget all else for the time. He was much astonished to learn that in the post office a man could address and stamp a letter and drop it in a hole and it would be taken to its destination. Everything he saw interested him. The ease and comfort and prosperity he saw about him he traced to one cause—law. And he believed that law in Hawaii was good because there were no Manchus.

Da Ko was very eager for his 14-year-old brother to learn the ways of the ocean-men and so, when he was not helping in the store, Sun Wen attended the mission school. And there he became a Christian. He believed that the laws in America were good because it was a Christian country and that they were bad in China because they worshipped only wooden images.

Ideals of Government

The name America became very dear to him and he learned some of her songs and her history. Before long he came to believe that her Government was just the sort which China needed. Young as he was, he began unconsciously to merge his whole self into a plan, and that plan was to bring a new Government to China.

Every step forward he made in his studies was, although he did not realize all this, a step toward the carrying out of his plan. He still wore his queue but a great change was taking place within him.

Then Da Ko learned that Wen had become a Christian and was giving up the old Chinese customs. He was very much displeased and as soon as he could he packed the lad back to Choy Hung.

In his own village Sun Yat-sen, although he was only 16, made many improvements. He persuaded the people to buy guns to protect themselves against river pirates; he coaxed them to build new roads and to light their streets at night.

They followed his advice in everything, but when he broke the wooden finger from the idol, "Northern Emperor," to show them that the image could not help himself and therefore could not help them, the people decided that he was a dangerous young man.

To "save their faces" the family decided to banish him from the town. They sent him to the medical school at Hong Kong.

Within three years he was made assistant professor and during this time he was steadily drawing the young men to his way of thinking. They began to see with him that in some way, peacefully if possible, the Manchu Government, which was so bad for China, must be overthrown.

He could see and he made others see that the Manchus were making themselves strong by making China ignorant and that it was by their trickery that they made up for what they lacked in strength in the ruling of that country of 400,000,000 people.

Years of Struggle

For a time he practiced in Macao and steadily made converts to his ideas. When he returned to Canton he organized a secret society which had for its object the putting down of the Manchus, restoring the Government to the Chinese and establishing a Government like the United States.

He went secretly to the United States and to England and then to Japan and worked among the Chinese students. For safety, because a sum was offered for his capture, he cut off his queue and dressed like a Japanese. He lived aboard junks and in fishermen's cabins but he always managed to carry on the work to which he was devoting his life.

After many years of struggle and many failures the revolution became a fact and, in 1912, Sun Yat-sen became the first President of the new Government which he had founded.

For three months he held the office of President of the Republic of China and then stepped aside and gave the presidency to Yuan Shih-kai who would, he believed, be able to draw the North and South together, but who proved to be a traitor to the cause.

Sun Yat-sen had attempted a gigantic task. Only by his own honesty, unselfishness and readiness to give all for the sake of his country was he had to lift China out of the state of inaction into which she had fallen and set her feet in the long path toward self-government, along which she is struggling today.

His name is truly immortal, for as long as the deeds of man are recorded, the name of Sun Yat-sen will live as The Founder of the Chinese Republic.

[Articles in this series are published on the first Thursday of each month.]

Have You Read?

Lindbergh Flies On! by Earl Reeves. Illustrated, and with a chart showing records of important flights. (McBride and Co., N. Y. $2.)

Aviation always interests the boys, and the increasing number of girls, who are becoming interested daily, is astonishing. This new book on aviation, "Lindbergh Flies On!" is a splendid account of the great developments in flying since Lindbergh made his sensational flight across the Atlantic.

The foremost flying men of today have given first-hand information on aviation to the author in direct conversation, so the reader gets not only knowledge, but interesting glimpses of the men themselves, and their personal opinions of the present state of air progress. Casey Jones, war flyer, racer and Lindbergh's associate, as well as president of the Curtiss Flying Service, recounts his experiences with Lindbergh. Colonel Paul Henderson, the father of the air mail, talks about jobs and opportunities. Eric Hodgins relates the thrilling story of Commander Byrd. Capt. Frank M. Hawkes tells of the pony express in the air, while Paul Litchfield has some interesting things to say about Zeppelins, the ocean liners of the atmosphere. Don't miss this book.

The Adventures of Waddles

VACATION GONE, I TRIED TO CUT OUR STAY AT AUNT MATILDA'S, BUT
I FOUND THE DUCKLINGS, ALL O' THEM, SO MUCH ATTACHED TO AUNTY M.
A PLAN WAS FORMED WITH HER CONSENT THAT HAS REMOVED ALL DISCONTENT.
NOW UNDER AUNTY'S GENTLE RULE HER HOUSE BECOMES A DUCKLING SCHOOL.

Doorbell Ancestors

Behind the modern electric doorbell lies a great variety of methods and means used to announce those seeking admission other than the obvious one of pounding on the door with the knuckles or the fist.

Soon after latches came into use it became customary to rattle them when asking admission. This was considered the polite and proper way to announce oneself when calling. In different periods rattles, whistles and hand bells were used for much the same purposes as we employ our electric doorbells.

A curious way of seeking admission at royal doors was employed by the French nobles of early times. It was their wont to scratch vigorously on the royal doors with their finger nails. This custom of seeking admission was harmful to finger nails and doors alike, consequently a device known as the tiri pin came into use. It consisted of a twisted bar of metal and an iron ring. When the ring was rasped up and down on the twisted bar a scratching sound resulted. The tiri pin was in use in Scotland for a long time.

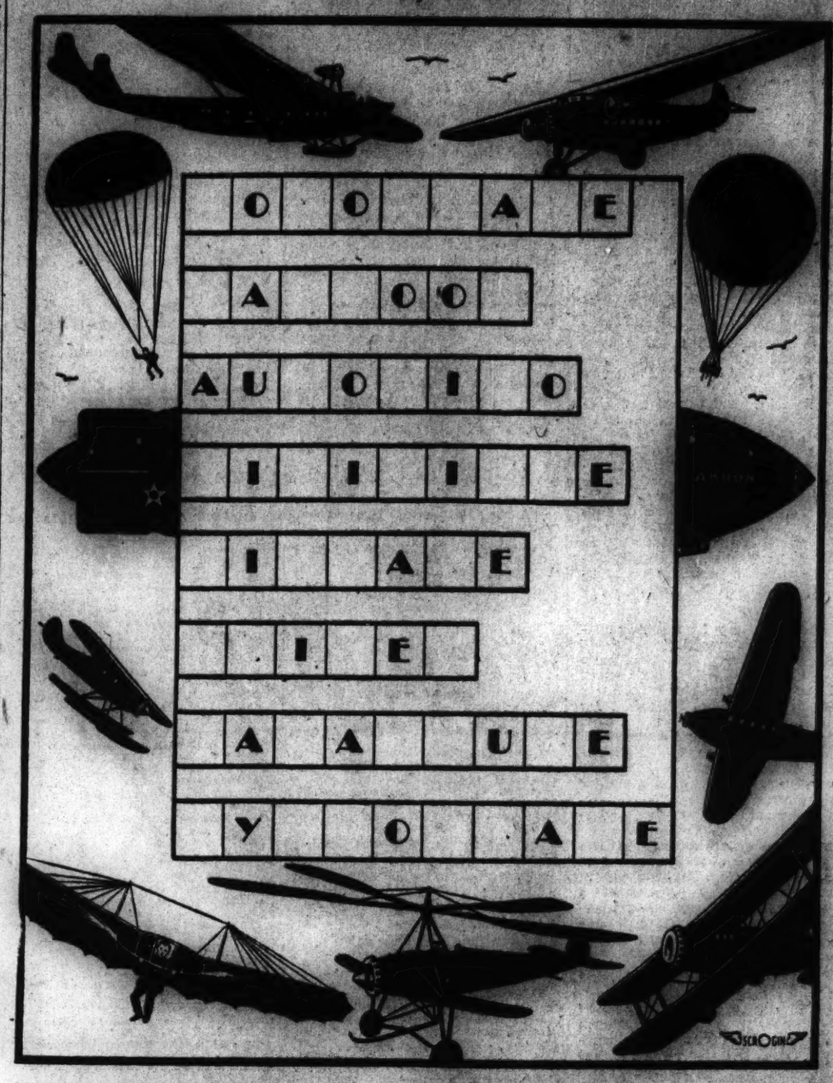
Knockers, which are still found on many doors, were fashioned for the same purposes as the tiri pin—to save discomfort to the human hand. At first they were crude contrivances of metal but in time became very ornate and beautiful.

Outdoor Games

STONE AND STICK RACE: The players stand in a row, "toeing" a line marked on the grounnd. There should be a foot or two of space between the players. Opposite the line of players at considerable distance a goal line is marked. Each player is given a stone and a stick. When the signal to "go" is given, each contestant lays down his stone and begins pushing it toward the opposite goal line with his stick. The stone must not be batted, but merely shoved along. The player who first reaches the goal line in prescribed manner is the winner. If desired, the contest may be continued by requiring players to turn after reaching the goal line and push their stones back to the line which "they toed."

BARNYARD BUFF: All the players except one, who is the farmer, form a circle. The blindfolded farmer stands in the middle of his barnyard while his "animals" skip and hop around him in a circle. When he hits on the ground with a stick the "animals" come to a standstill and he points his stick at one of them. This "animal" must take hold of the other end of the stick, and the farmer asks which animal he is. The player must reply by making the noise of some barnyard animal. From this sound the farmer must try to guess the identity of the player. If he cannot do so he may take hold of his "animal" and try to find out his identity by feeling it. If the farmer guesses the name of the player they exchange places. If he does not, the farmer must point out another "animal" and try to guess again.

Aircraft Puzzle



How to Solve It

IN OUR puzzle are to be found illustrations of various models of aircraft, from the earliest to the most modern. The names of eight different types appear in the center panel, reading horizontally. Only the vowels (A, E, I, O, U and Y) have been supplied. When the missing letters are correctly inserted, each of the eight lines will give you the name of a certain kind of aircraft in use today.

The first is a heavier-than-air type, that mostly nearly resembles a bird in appearance.

Second is a lighter-than-air carrier, which has no engines, and can only be guided up or down. It is dependent on the prevailing winds or air currents for its flight otherwise. Invention of this particular craft is due to the experiments of two French brothers, Etienne and Joseph Montgolfier, who, in June, 1783, succeeded in causing their invention to rise 1500 feet, by means of hot air from burning wool and moist straw. In September of the same year another flight was made, in which a sheep, a rooster and a duck were placed in the attached basket, and went up—thus having the honor of being the first aerial voyagers. In the following November two men went up, remaining aloft 25 minutes—a world's record in 1783!

Recent Spanish Invention

Next we have quite a recent Spanish invention, a unique machine for which exceptional safety is claimed, as it not only flies in the ordinary manner, but is capable of ascending or descending almost perpendicularly.

Now we come to the largest of all air conveyances, a mammoth craft evolved from the experiments of Count Zeppelin in 1900, and M. Santos-Dumont in 1901. There was recently completed in Akron, Ohio, for the United States Navy, the largest of this type in the world. It is called the Akron, and was so christened by the "First Lady of the Land" on Aug. 8. A comparison of this huge air monster with the ships of the originators is interesting. For instance, on the first Zeppelin's trial flight, it traveled less than 4 miles in 17 minutes—whereas the Akron is capable of 83.8 miles per hour, and a cruising range of 10,580 miles without refueling!

Then we have a ship whose name is never applied to a machine having only one pair of wings.

An Early Contrivance

Number six is one of the very earliest of flying contrivances, using "manpower" instead of horsepower motor. The illustration in the lower left corner may be interesting, in that it shows the birdlike contraption with which the inventive German, Otto Lilienthal, made his daring flights by leaping from a hilltop near the Baltic Sea—feats which led eventually to the invention of the airplane.

The name of the seventh type is a combination of Latin and French words meaning "to prepare or guard against a fall"; and this is precisely what it is used for. Its inventor, Sebastian Lenormand, in 1784 tried out the device by making descents from an upper window of his house! It was first used to descend from a balloon by Garnerin, in Paris, 13 years later.

Our last is a type which might appropriately be called a flying boat, as it seems quite as much at home on the water as in the air.

The Tale of a Mongoose

By RUTH BARTON

III

CHIPPY'S habit of hiding beneath people's clothes had an awkward if amusing sequel one night. He was brought out during a dinner party at the urgent request of my guests, albeit I had grave misgivings as to his behavior. He immediately justified my fears by insinuating himself beneath the skirts of one of my young guests! I hastily explained his habits and assured her that he would neither bite nor scratch, but would probably go to sleep. Alas for my touching faith! Instead of remaining quiet as he did with me, he proceeded to make his way upward until he finally emerged at the neck and scrambled out!

Needless to say, this startling maneuver completely convulsed the whole party, and not least the victim herself, who, happily for me, was blessed with enough humor to turn an embarrassing episode into a hilarious one!

After this experience I should have known better than to exhibit Chippy to guests, but they were always so anxious to see him that it was difficult to refuse, though I generally had cause to regret his appearance.

His Next Exploit

His next exploit, when he had been allowed into the dining room once more during dinner, was to leap without any warning from the lap of an unsuspecting guest to his plate, pick up a whole pigeon which was reposing there, and make off with it in triumph, dripping a trail of gravy as he went! It was done with amazing skill and speed, and the comical expression on the guest's face, as he surveyed his empty plate with unbelieving eyes, kept us all laughing for the rest of the meal! After that I invariably warned people that they invited Chippy at their own risk.

It was in connection with Chippy's own food that a sad episode occurred. He was fed in the ordinary way on milk and raw hens' eggs, the latter being the nearest approach to a mongoose's natural diet that I could provide. In the wild state he eats any kind of egg which he can find, preferring those of a snake if possible.

He had his own particular method of dealing with the egg, which would be put down for him on the veranda. He would begin by pushing it with his front paws along the stone until it became slightly cracked, when he would be able to make a little hole in the shell with his nose into which he would dig his sharp teeth and trot off to suck out the contents in privacy, generally behind a palm tub. This process was always accompanied by a low rumbling growl, warning that this was the one time when a mongoose should be left severely alone and not be interfered with.

Chippy's Food

One night he was given his egg on the veranda in front of some guests who were anxious to watch his method of eating. Having cracked it and picked it up in his mouth, he looked about him for a means of escape from the crowd. Fancying the way to his usual retreat barred, he ran with it behind the coat stand in the hall, whence soon proceeded eloquent noises of enjoyment.

Horrified at the thought of what an eggy mess there would be on my carpet, one of the party reached his hand behind in an attempt to lift Chippy out. Alas for his kind intentions! The mongoose immediately bit him. I was hard put to it to defend a pet whom I had guaranteed to be absolutely tame and friendly. Yet it should not be difficult to realize that the one thing which will anger and frighten an animal not born to domesticity is any human interference with its food.

It is a fact that one could without fear or hesitation let the youngest children play with a pet mongoose, for it is good-tempered to a degree and thoroughly enjoys any amount of teasing and fun. But when it comes to a question of his food, let all and sundry beware!

Moreover, if wild mongooses also reside in your garden, there may be trouble. I was sitting outdoors one day when from under my chair there arose an incredible pandemonium, followed by the appearances of a tangle of furry bodies, growling and scuffling in a cloud of dust. I flung my book at the struggling mass and immediately it separated, revealing a large wild mongoose, who ran off at top speed, and my own Chippy, growling furiously, with his tail like a bottle brush, but unhurt.

I suspected that this encounter was the result of his having taken too much interest in the domestic affairs of the wild mongoose, and hoped it would teach him caution, for in size he was no match for a really large specimen of his own kind.

Fragrant Butterflies

Explorers in the tropics have discovered butterflies which carry "scent bottles" either on their wings or their legs, while perfume oozes through onto the surface of their wings.

Some butterflies carry their scent in little pockets under the wings, and have the power to loosen the flap of the pocket when they wish to let the perfume escape. Those who carry scent on their legs conceal it in little tufts of hair, while the black spots on the wings of the male grass butterflies, are composed of hundreds of minute scent scales grouped together.

Scent, it would seem, has been given to the more modest little butterflies and moths to make up for their lack of beauty, for, like the vivid tropical flowers, the most gorgeous butterflies do not possess fragrance, while many of the plain night moths have a rare and beautiful perfume.

A few butterflies not only produce scent, but sound also! The huge "Death's Head" moths make a shrill chirping noise, while others have been heard to make a short clicking sound, caused by a ridge on their fore-wings rubbing against spines on their hind wings. Both

Mail Bag

Magalia, California

Dear Editor:

The last time I wrote to you I lived in Palermo, Calif. Now I live at a gold mine near Magalia in the same State. This mine is situated on an ancient river channel that was buried by a volcano. This channel is more than 500 fet under the ground. There are many such mines in this district on buried channels. There was a great deal of gold taken out of these channels in the early days. One nugget taken out not far from here weighed 54 pounds.

The school is open here in the summer instead of the winter. This is because the snow is too deep in the winter, for this is in the mountains. I do not attend school here because I am going to move to another place where I will go to school next winter.

The last letter that I wrote brought me two correspondents and I do hope that this one will bring more. I have the Monitor and I like to read the Children's and Young Folks' pages, especially the Mail Bag. I will assure you that any boy that writes to me will receive an answer. I am interested in stamp collecting and nature study. Douglas P.

New York, New York

Dear Editor:

Last term, in our English class, our project was to collect a newspaper feature for one month and then to compile a book of them. I chose the Home Forum and found studying it a very absorbing pastime. My teacher said she had spent over a period and a half reading bits here and there in my collection.

I am 15, a senior at high school and intensely interested in writing and in the steps to be taken to end all wars. I think modern history is fascinating, don't you? Music, books, the theater and the cinema have always interested me. I am a member of our discussion club and I love to debate and discuss subjects of international interest.

New York is regarded as cruel and heartless by many. To others it's a metropolis with millions of people hurrying on its sidewalks. But I've discovered the charm of a New York which lies within, the too familiar, hidden in quaint and unknown spots.

I hope any girls interested in the things I've mentioned will write to me, and I'll answer all letters!

With very best wishes for continued success. Shoghig T.

[We hope soon to have a series on this page of particular interest to those "interested in writing," as you are, Shoghig.—Ed.]

Arcadia, Pretoria, South Africa

Dear Editor:

As I am very interested in America and have always wanted to know more about it, I have decided to try and get some correspondents through the Monitor. I am 15 years of age, and am at a large boarding school in South Africa, as my family are in England at present.

I have traveled quite a lot in South Africa and have also been to England which I found very interesting. I am interested in all sports, and animals, especially horses. I have a small horse of my own, and hope to get a jumping horse to jump at the shows, when my parents come back from England.

I am going to a farm in the holidays in the northern Transvaal. It is very wild up there and very hot in summer. I have lived on a farm nearly all my life. We came to stay in Pretoria only four years ago, so I am rather a "Tomboy" and I don't care for town life at all. I always like to be out in the wilds racing about on a horse bareback. I honestly feel more at home on a horse bareback than with a saddle. I taught myself to ride at the age of six and have ridden over since.

Hoping to gain correspondents from North America, from girls of my own age. Betty M.

Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

Of late I have been reading the Mail Bag steadily and have become interested in the facilities it offers for securing correspondents. I am 19 years old, have completed one year of college, and am specializing in languages, especially French. I should like very much to correspond with a French lad of about my age attending college, to whom I could write in English as well as in French.

I love the French language. It is beautiful. And from what I know of lovely romantic France, I should consider it a privilege to live there. Indeed, I intend some day to make my home in France. How nice it would be there to have already made an acquaintance through the Mail Bag! I should prefer that my correspondent live in Paris, and will be most happy if you can help me secure one. Franklin A. D.

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

International events are very interesting to me. That is one of the reasons I am writing to foreign countries. Corresponding between people of different nations makes each see the other in a different light, a light that is real instead of exaggerated as is often the case with newspaper articles.

The Mail Bag is helping to build a stronger understanding between the younger generation. It is my belief that if more correspondence went on between the young people of today there would be less strife in the future. That may sound far-fetched but I believe it is so.

I shall be glad to correspond with boys in any part of the world. I can read a little French. I am 19 years of age. I certainly want to thank The Christian Science Monitor for the opportunity it has given to the youth of today. Ferris P.

Claremont, West Australia

Dear Editor:

We live in a little suburb a few miles from our capital, Perth. Although Perth is our biggest city, it is not very large compared with such cities as New York and Washington. There are many picturesque parts, the most beautiful being King's Park. It is situated on the cliff of the Swan River, and contains many beautiful trees, flowers and drives. The large War Memorial, and statues of Queen Victoria, and one of our explorers, Sir John Forrest, have been erected here, and these add to its beauty.

Western Australia is at its best during springtime, for it is then that the wild flowers (which are among the finest of the world) are in bloom all over the country. There are many parts of our coast suitable for sea bathing, and in summer the beaches are crowded with surfers.

I should like to write to girls 14 to 17 in Canada, the West Indies, or, in fact, in any countries other than Australia. I should like pen friends who are interested in stamps, sports or any amusements and hobbies. Thelma R.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Esther H. (13), Buxton, Derby, England.—Especially from Canada, Australia and South Africa.

Elizabeth B. (14), East Orange, N. J.—If you will send in your letters partially addressed we will forward them, Elizabeth.

Martha R. (15), Berlin, Germany.—Interested in sports and travel.

Evelyn Z. (16), Walkerville, Ont., Canada.

Louise S. (17), Galesburg, Ill.—Interested in music, swimming and tennis.

Helene A. (18), Belle Harbor, L. I., N. Y.—Interested in reading, tennis and swimming.

Joanne B. (18), Maplewood, N. J.—Especially from Canada and Honolulu.

From Boys

Edgar A. H. M. (14), Erith, Kent, England.—Interested in music, and stamps. Studying French.

Bernhard G. (16), Berlin, Germany.

Edward G. (18), Columbus, Ohio.—Especially from Buenos Aires. Interested in music and collecting stamps, postcards and photographs.

Over 20

May C. P., Woolwich, N. S. W., Australia.

Marjorie L., Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in art, music, books and sports.

Dora G., Cadillac, Mich.—Especially from California.

Esther G., Boston, Mass.

Viola H., Coleman, Texas.

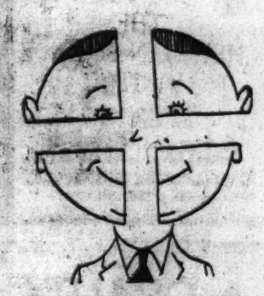
Eva P. Oak Park, Ill.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.



Headquarters for boys!

If you'll supply the school boy, we'll supply all the new Fall clothes for him to wear.

And they'll be the clothes he'll want to wear—smart, long wearing, beautifully hand-tailored.

Prices? Reasonable!

4-piece suits with TWO knickers, of all-wool fabrics and sturdy workmanship—$19.50 up. Double the wear, but not the expense.

Older boys like our 4-piece prep suits with knickers and longs, or 2 longs, $30 up.

For smaller boys, suits with Rugby or collarless coats, $12.

All the accessories, too!

Golf stockings in cotton, 50c up; wool, $2 up.

Sweaters in plain and fancy patterns, $5 up.

Shirts of plain and fancy broadcloth; also end-to-end, $1.50 up.

Slicker, $6.

New Felt hats; something becoming for every boy; in new shades of tan and gray, satin lined, from $3.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty | Broadway at Warren | Broadway at 13th St.
Herald Sq. at 35th St. | New York City | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Brimfield, Boston, Massachusetts

THE HOME FORUM

My Next Door Neighbors

TWENTY feet from my cabin there stands an infant hemlock some thirty inches tall. In former years, before I fenced the cattle out of these acres, it had been a good deal nibbled by the cows, so that its foliage is now uncommonly dense and it looks at a distance like a small squat cone of dark emerald. Until a month ago I was hardly aware of its existence, for I have too many hundreds of adult and majestic hemlocks about me here to pay much attention to the beginners; but henceforth I shall never look at it without remembering that it has served as the green quiver sheathing three wonderful arrows that were to fly and sing far away somewhere in the devious world. Louisiana will hear from this small hemlock, and the twilights of early April will be more magical among the mountains of the Blue Ridge because of its gift. It may grow into a lordly voluminous tree that will dwarf my humble cabin, and my grandchildren may fancy that its huge shadows of afternoon belong to the solid fixity of the planet; yet the crowning feat of its history is already accomplished.

My attention was first called to this tree, about five weeks ago, by a small brown bird which I saw coming out of or going into it on several successive evenings, just at nightfall, sometimes uttering an anxious housekeeping note with which I was not then familiar. It did not seem likely that she could see me where I sat by my stone table in the deep shadow of a full-grown hemlock, but she was uneasily aware of some human proximity. Concluding at length that she was paying rather more attention to that small tree than it seemed intrinsically to deserve, I made a casual search on the ground under it for a nest—without result. The next morning, however, I saw her fly out, as it seemed, from the very middle of the tree, and in the same instant recognized her as a hermit thrush. Parting the pendent twigs and branches, I looked down upon a nest, perfectly hidden, of pine needles and moss and coarse grasses sewn together with thin pellets. In it were three eggs, pale greenish blue.

Considering that these were the first eggs of the hermit thrush that I had ever seen in the wild, and that the bird itself—besides being, to my thinking, unquestionably the finest singer in all the forests of the world—is to me a symbol of things that go beyond all song, it may be understood that this was an "ecstatic moment."

From that moment, I forgot all my other trees. Night and morning, at noon and at twilight, my thoughts hovered about that infant hemlock. Whether it rained or blew or shone, I did not ask how I liked the weather but only how the mother thrush liked it. And, not content with wondering, I went to see. By easy stages—at distances of ten feet, seven, five, three, and two—I accustomed her to my approach. She always eyed me steadily, with something mindfully formidable and ferine in the arch of her beak and the half-inch stretch of her speckled throat over the nest's edge, but only once did she betray the slightest alarm by any motion. With one shrill cry of dismay, she sprang from the nest and fled. This was of course a mistake on her part, for during all my previous approaches it had been her rôle to pretend that she was not really there at all.

If there is anything more touching in all nature than the patience of an incubating wild bird, I do not know about it. Other birds fly over and flit from bough to bough or sing carefree in the distant wood, butterflies gambol in the sun, the grasses billow down the wind and the shadows of the breeze-swung branches quiver, but she sits still and without a sound, hour after hour, day after day. Her eager instinct to be afloat on the wing is countered by a more powerful instinct to sit immobile. And this is the strangest and most touching phase of the whole matter from the human viewpoint, that she does not know why she does this. Every stage, indeed, of the maternal process—nest-building, incubation, feeding the young, and teaching them to fly—is to her, we must suppose, quite unpurposive, meaningless in the sense that it has no conscious goal or intent.

There were some eighteen days of this patient brooding. It was not absolutely continuous. She was off the nest nearly always when the sun shone upon it, and I must admit that she was away at some other times, late in the evenings, when I personally should not have advised it. Her manner, however, even when she was returning from an excursion on the chill edge of nightfall, was always that of perfect assurance and clear conscience. It was as though she said: "I'm doing this. You wait and see."

And she was right. One warm afternoon just eleven days ago I went to the nest when she was not there and found one of the eggshells broken. From the larger fragment was scrambling a tiny featherless creature which I took, against abundant evidence to the contrary, to be a hermit thrush. It would have been a joy to see that egg first begin to roll and tumble, and then to see the beak come crashing through; but at least I am able to report that the first thing a hermit thrush does when he arriver in this world is to unwind his neck—which is about half as long as he is—and to open his mouth so very wide that he seems to be opening most of the way down. I should have liked also to have seen the mother when she first set eyes upon that youngster, for there is such an amazing difference between a smooth green-blue egg lying quiet in the nest, on the one hand, and a hermit thrush even ten minutes old, on the other. I do not suppose that I should have discerned any remarkable change in her countenance as she sat on the edge of the nest that evening and examined what the egg had turned into, but surely she must have exclaimed to herself some equivalent of: "Oh! This is something new." At any rate, it was new. Very.

If I do not know what she thought, I am sure what she did almost at once after the surprising transmogrification of that first egg. She went into the woods, found there another hermit thrush somewhat larger and more vividly colored than herself—found him sitting pensive and poetic on some shady bough, no doubt, meditating a new cadenza—and said to him, in effect: "Hurry home! You have a wonderful voice, and I have enjoyed it greatly all these days. Music, however, can wait, and I have something to show you that can't." He hearkened and obeyed. He laid his singing robes aside, as Milton did when his country called. The next morning I found him taking his turn at the nest, foraging for provender, and uttering not one tuneful syllable. The forest choir had one perfect voice the less.

One of the shyest of birds, this father thrush was amazed to find himself in such a public place as my cabin clearing. He took far more elaborate precautions in approach and departure than the mother had ever done, and often consumed half an hour in sidling from bough to bough and zigzagging along the ground before he could deposit his contribution. I sympathized with him deeply because, in my amateur way, I am something of a hermit too; yet, after all, I was here first.

When the youngest thrush, some fifteen hours the junior of the eldest, was three days old I had to leave the cabin for almost a week. Upon my return I found the nest literally bulging with thrush. The singular is justified because, although one counted three beaks and six wild black eyes, the three birds were wedged so closely that they seemed one. They had indeed grown mightily in their ten summer days—and they needed to do so, considering that in less than two months they would have to be on their way toward the Gulf of Mexico, traveling not in bassinets but on the wing, a mile high, at night, going over country never seen before, without guides, the young birds of this season flying in separate flocks, separated forever from their parents. Ah, yes, they needed to grow.

It was yesterday that I returned and saw the three fully fledged and almost full-grown birds sitting very still on the nest. They had never taken any exercise. This morning, looking from my cabin window, I saw them fluttering their wings, stretching their necks, shaking themselves all though in glee at the sunshine that streamed in upon them. An hour later there were only two birds there. In half an hour I looked again and there was one. Twenty minutes later the nest was empty. On this ninth of August, then, the little hemlock tree, twenty feet from my cabin door, has finished its task. Three arrows have been drawn from this green quiver. Far and wide in the world may they fly and sing!

O. S.

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Angers: From a Sketch by J. M. W. Turner, R. A.

TO CONTEMPLATE any of Turner's sketches, however modest their dimensions, is to have at once a sense of space. There is a largeness of thought expressed in them. It is not only in the transparency of the washes, in the exquisite softness of the coloring that he conveys alike perfectly the vague mystery of distance or the vivid gorgeousness of foreground, but that his drawing, if carefully studied, will be found complete and satisfying. No smallest line is wasted or inadequate; each is requisite to make a perfect whole, each equal to its task.

Of other artists it may be said that one excels in form, or one in color; of Turner that he was master of both. And he had as well that intelligent inner vision which is the companion and indication of genius. He found light, beauty, meaning, purpose, where another saw only the commonplace. Nothing in nature was commonplace to this artist; he had a sensibility which might, artistically viewed, be termed "foresion," and with it the ability of genius to hold and express what he saw. Turner may be called the magician among artists; as an alchemist transforms the baser metals to gold, so his clear-sightedness and skill were able to transform a scene which, to many, might seem ordinary or obvious, into a picture of transcendent beauty. He had the power of finding fairyland on every hilltop, the mystery of a dream in every valley.

And with what a magical touch! A wash of clear rose, a cluster of brown shadows, a splash of blue, and we see a hillside, a castle of many towers; a dark curve, a gray wash, a fleck of white, and a bridge flings its graceful span across a shining river; we see the glimmering water flowing beneath it. A fir wood is revealed in an indefinite, transparent wash, more brown than green. In other hands it might all be meaningless. This is genius, something beyond mere hand and eye; it is the comprehension, able with the vision of a seer, to look beyond the mere object. Occasionally perhaps the hand does not obey the thought, and we get something almost fantastic; the blue too green, the green too blue, the form exaggerated in height. Then the fine conception has not found harmonious expression.

In the tiny drawing before us, sketched in, and washed lightly with India ink, heightened by a few touches of white, it would be difficult to find freer and at the same time more correct drawing; it possesses an economy of line with big effect, each touch being of positive value. None but a consummate artist could have given the atmosphere of sky and water in so tiny a space, and with so little apparent effort. The shadow washes are negligible, yet all that are necessary. Angers is before us, the ancient capital of Anjou, situated midway between Nantes and Tours upon the River Maine. The mass of its great thirteenth century cathedral towers upon the sky line; the old castle of St. Louis rises upon its rock, and the exquisite curve of the bridge, with its shadow, is reflected vaguely in the flowing river. In the foreground we have a dark chain of figures, with the quay indicated in a few resolute strokes. The pillars at the entrance to the bridge, the figures, some in light, some in shadow, are all essential units, each in its right place to complete the whole. A most interesting little drawing only a few inches in dimension, it was originally designed to be included in "Rivers of France," but was never published.

Turner, who led so lonely and isolated a life by his own choice, may best be known and judged through the works he has left to us; and these are evidence that behind the apparent parsimony of his habits there must have been hidden a big thought and intention. For there is nothing mean or small in such art as his. So it is sometimes that the man who has no gift of expressing himself in speech does give form to his thoughts in other modes, writing us stories of nature, of beauty, of art, in his pictures, and so we may become acquainted with the man behind.

Fräulein Wenckebach at Wellesley

"As I look back to the year of my entrance to Wellesley, 1883, and try to recall my first impressions of Fräulein Wenckebach, I find that the picture which presents itself is not that of the teacher, but of the individual. I see her, not on the platform of the class-room, but at the reception given to the Freshman class. The impression is as vivid as if I had received it only yesterday. She wore a light blue brocaded silk dress, plainly made and ill-fitting. Across her breast was the heavy gold chain with the Maltese cross pendant which she always wore. Her hair was drawn plainly back from her face and wound in a tight braid about her head. She was standing a little apart from the rest, near the door of the reception room, apparently absorbed in watching the passing crowd. One would have expected the thoughtless tongues of the college students to jest at her unusual appearance, but the simplicity, the sincerity and the strength, which even the most careless observer could not fail to see in her face, worked respect at once."

This description, given by one of the few students who knew Fräulein Wenckebach intimately, faithfully reproduces the characteristic impression that her personality made on the college at large. . . .

Inspired by the beauty of the task before her, and glorying in its difficulties, Fräulein Wenckebach developed a phenomenal working power. "The amount of mental labor she accomplished in these first years," one of her colleagues writes, "was truly astonishing. One could hardly realize that she ever slept." Before two years had passed she had reorganized the Department of German from its foundation and had filled it with her own vital power. She herself, during those first years, taught every grade of work,—from the most elementary to Faust in the senior year, and in doing so sometimes doubled the number of teaching hours falling to her share.

She published the first of that series of textbooks (Deutsche Grammatik, Anschauungsunterricht, Lesebuch) that were to illustrate and support the "new methods" in language teaching recently advocated by Klotsch and Lehmann, by Viëtor Pfeil and other German scholars. These methods, which in their essential features have now gained universal approbation, were at that time tabooed by the colleges on account of their alleged unscholarliness, and they brought down a good deal of paternal as well as hostile criticism on the intrepid professor of German at Wellesley. But filled with the courage of genius, she was not easily put down, and pursued the way of the pioneer, knowing that she was marching in the vanguard of progress, and that derision would sooner or later change into approbation.

And so it did. It was not ten years after her coming to Wellesley that the president of a prominent New England college for men proclaimed Fräulein Wenckebach to be one of the most distinguished leaders in her field of work,—the reform of language teaching. — MARGARETHE MÜLLER, in "Carla Wenckebach, Pioneer."

Housing Scheme

All summer through
The field drank showers of larksong;
Offering in return
The hospitality of grasses,
And flowers kneedeep.

Over those wide acres
Trooped the plovers,
Mourning and lamenting as evening fell.
From the deep hedgerows
Where the foam of meadowsweet broke,
The rabbits and mice
Peeped out, and boldly sat in the sun.

But when the oaks were bronzing,
Steamrollers and brickcarts
Broke through the hedges.
The white-haired grasses, and the seedpods
Disappeared into the mud,
And the larks were silent, the plovers gone.

Then over the newlaid roads
And the open trenches of drains,
Rose a hoarding to face the highway,
"Build your house in the country."

—RICHARD CHURCH, in "Mood Without Measure."

Possedere

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

AGLI Scientisti Cristiani viene insegnato di aspettarsi fortemente il bene spirituale che essi desiderano. Questo è in armonia colla dichiarazione di Gesù, "Tutte le cose che voi domanderete pregando, crediate che le riceverete, e voi l'otterrete". Una dichiarazione corrispondente si trova a pagina 264 di "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" di Mary Baker Eddy: "Dobbiamo guardare dove vogliamo camminare, e dobbiamo agire quali possessori di ogni potere da Colui nel quale siamo".

Dio, l'unico creatore, la sorgente di ogni bene, è il Padre e la Madre dell'uomo e dell'universo, e letteralmente in Lui siamo. Sapendo questo, non deporreremo il senso materiale dell'uomo, e non agiremo quali possessori di ciò che è l'eterna eredità dell'immagine di Dio? Soltanto ciò che è vero in Dio e da Dio è realmente vero; e nella misura colla quale i mortali imparano a vedere che l'uomo reale riflette e esprime Verità ed Amore, si avvicinano alla gioconda realizzazione dell'uomo perfetto ed immortale qui ed ora. Questo è il principio del dominio spirituale, per mezzo del vero senso di possessione.

Possedere un vero senso del proprio io (l'io che riflette Iddio) è, scientificamente parlando, vera possessione di sè stessi, e la si acquista per mezzo della consapevolezza dell'uomo di sè stesso quale idea di Dio. L'uomo si trova in possesso di salute, o sanità, quando si rende conto che questa è un attributo di Dio. Iddio dà; l'uomo possiede, per mezzo di riflessione spirituale, soltanto ciò che Dio dà; e per usufruire di questa abbondanza di qualità e di attività date da Dio è il privilegio sempre presente dell'uomo.

Possedere un desiderio per la verità, che null'altro che Verità può soddisfare, recherà certamente ricche benedizioni. Agire quali possessori dell'amore, per mezzo della divina riflessione di Dio, che è Amore, dà il dominio sull'odio, poichè ad una coscienza ripiena d'amore l'odio è sconosciuto. Agire quali possessori, similmente, di pazienza, di compassione, di perdono, significa recare ai propri simili lo spirito stesso della gioia, e far loro sentire che la vita vale sempre la pena. Agire quali possessori della potenza derivata da Dio per allontanarsi dalle paure e dalle confusioni dell'esistenza materiale, ed abbandonare le credenze e gli argomenti che potrebbero tentarci a cercare il bene nella materia, significa trovare completezza in Dio.

Credenze nella scarsità e nella limitazione sono dovute ad un pensiero oscuro che è inconscio della gioia della riflessione spirituale, inconsapevole che l'uomo esprime il Padre. Provigioni divine sono disponibili, tuttavia, e sempre utilizzabili quando se ne faccia uso. La gente alle volte ha paura di dare, perchè crede di non aver nulla di troppo, onde non può permettersi di dare. Al contrario non ci si può permettere di non dare. Leggiamo in Luca, "La sua bocca parla di ciò che gli soprabbonda nel cuore"; e così dall'abbondanza di amore e di amicizia bisogna dare in quanto si riflette l'Amore divino, Dio, di cui l'uomo è la piena espressione. Chi giudiziosamente ammette la presenza e la potenza di Amore e Verità deve allo stesso tempo riconoscere l'assenza di tutto ciò cha vorrebbe opporsi all'attività di Amore e Verità. Quale possessore di divina intelligenza, il dono di Dio, Mente divina, l'uomo non è circoscritto dalle circostanze, nè esiste in due mondi, ma soltanto in uno—il reame dell'Amore divino, che, per citare un verso da uno dei nostri inni, "è sempre pronto a benedire." Col possedere gioia, si possiede forza, poichè la costante aspettativa di bene allontana ogni timore di male e reca una tranquilla fiducia nell'amore immancabile di Dio per l'uomo spirituale.

E saggio chiederci ogni giorno, Che cosa piacque ai esprime io? Possedere il dono di Dio di amore compassionevole per i miei simili che mi costringe a vedere il bene e null'altro? Posseggo l'abilità di perdonare qualsiasi cosa apparentemente dannosa mi sia stata fatta personalmente? Posseggo la fede nel bene che non vien meno, per quanto le tentazioni di credere nelle presentazioni del male sembrino fitte attorno a me? Posseggo la lealtà per quelli che hanno il diritto di richiedere tale lealtà? Posseggo l'impulso generoso di favorire e soccorrere altri meno fortunati di me? E sopratutto posseggo io lo spirito del Maestro che lo rese l'amico compassionevole, paziente dell'umanità, mentre guardava al di là dell'apparente e non conosceva null'altro che Dio ed il Suo diletto figliuolo? Allora, in verità, noi possediamo, per citare le parole usate da Mrs. Eddy, "il perfetto sentiero sul quale camminare, il perfetto Principio col quale dimostrare l'uomo perfetto e la legge perfetta di Dio"- (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pag. 187).

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A Gold Wreath For Sarah Bernhardt

It was during her next to the last "farewell tour" in America, and the American actors had decided to present the great French tragedienne with a gold wreath of laurel. I was chosen to make the presentation, although I'm sure they could have found some one much more prominent and more worthy of the honor.

However, they would not take a refusal from me, so I prepared a little presentation speech in French. Madame Bernhardt was playing in vaudeville them, at the Palace, so after a matinee, the ceremony took place. The "Divine" Sarah was seated on the stage, dressed in flowing, classic robes, and close to a little table on which one of her expressive hands rested. She looked fascinating and quite young.

I confess I experienced stage-fright when I got up to make my little speech, and my hands trembled violently as I proffered her the golden wreath on a velvet cushion. And then Sarah Bernhardt, gripping the table beside her, rose with a fine show of spirit and grace, . . . and she kissed me on both cheeks and thanked me over and over, her golden voice poignant with emotional tears. After that, I stepped back and she thanked the cheering audience, made up almost entirely of the profession.

The amusing part of all this, as far as I'm concerned, happened afterward, when Mr. Acton Davies informed Madame Bernhardt that I was the original Buttercup, in America. Sarah Bernhardt could not make this out. She looked at me in a most bewildered manner and shook her head, and then went off into a volley of amazed, excited questions, flinging them at Acton Davies. Then I understood what it was that puzzled her. She thought that Acton Davies had said that I was the original Butterfly in Puccini's opera. It took some time before we could make her understand, giving her a literal translation of butter and cup. I didn't blame her for being amazed, for I was about seventy then and Puccini's opera had been first produced in America only about ten years before that time. — MRS. THOMAS WHIFFEN, in "Keeping Off the Shelf."

Arizona Sunset

From the deep caldron of the black hills
The sunset boils in heavy colors
And thick swirls of smoky cloud.
Over the hills it pours and drips along the sky,
Misting even the splendor of the early stars.

KATHERINE RILEY LOVE.

Possessing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS are taught to expect strongly the spiritual good which they desire. This is in accord with the statement of Jesus, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." A correlative statement is found on page 264 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "We must look where we would walk, and we must act as possessing all power from Him in whom we have our being."

God, the only creator, the source of all good, is the Father and Mother of man and the universe, and literally in Him we have our being. Knowing this, shall we not put off the material sense of man, and act as possessing that which is the eternal heritage of God's image? Only that which is true in and of God is true at all; and as mortals learn to see that the real man reflects and expresses Truth and Love they approach the glad realization of perfect and immortal man here and now. This is the beginning of spiritual dominion, through the true sense of possession.

To possess a true sense of self (the God-reflecting self) is, scientifically speaking, real self-possession, and it is gained through man's consciousness of himself as an idea of God. Man is found possessing health, or wholeness, when he realizes that this is an attribute of God. God gives; man possesses, by spiritual reflection, only what God gives; and to live up to this abundance of God-qualities and activities is man's ever present privilege.

Possessing a longing for the truth, which nothing but Truth can satisfy, will surely bring rich blessings. To act as possessing love, by divine reflection of God, who is Love, gives dominion over hate, because to a love-filled consciousness hate is unknown. To act as possessing, in similar manner, patience, compassion, forgiveness, is to bring to one's fellows the very spirit of joy and to make them feel that life is always worth while. To act as possessing the God-derived power to turn from the fears and confusions of material existence, and to drop the beliefs and arguments that would tempt one to look for good in matter, is to find completeness in God.

Beliefs in lack and limitation are due to a darkened thought that is unconscious of the joy of spiritual reflection, unaware that man expresses the Father. Divine resources are at hand, however, and always available for use as they are drawn upon. People sometimes fear to give, because they feel they have nothing to spare, hence cannot afford to give. On the contrary one cannot afford not to give. We read in Luke, "Of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaketh;" and so out of the abundance of love and friendship one must needs give as reflecting divine Love, God, of which man is the full expression. One who understandingly admits the presence and power of Love and Truth must at the same time recognize the absence of all that would oppose the activity of Love and Truth. Possessing divine intelligence, the gift of God, divine Mind, man is not bound by circumstances, nor is he existing in two worlds, but only in one—the realm of Love divine, which to quote a line from one of our hymns "forever waits to bless." Possessing joy, one possesses strength, because the constant expectation of good removes all fear of evil and brings quiet confidence in God's unfailing love for spiritual man.

It is wise to ask ourselves each day, What am I possessing and expressing? Am I possessing God's gift of compassionate love for my fellow men that compels me to see the good and nothing else? Am I possessing the ability to forgive, whatever of seeming wrong may be done to me personally? Am I possessing the faith in good that will not falter, even though temptations to believe in the presentations of evil seem thick about me? Am I possessing loyalty to those who have a right to demand that loyalty? Am I possessing the generous impulse to befriend and help others less fortunate than myself? Above all, am I possessing the spirit of the Master that made him the compassionate, patient friend of mankind, as he looked beyond the seeming, and knew nothing but God and His beloved son? Then, indeed, we possess, to quote words used by Mrs. Eddy, "the perfect path wherein to walk, the perfect Principle whereby to demonstrate the perfect man and the perfect law of God" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 187).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Background

When falling leaf and soaring birds
Pattern themselves against the sky,
The background of celestial blue
Is somehow right
For fall or flight;
This lovely haze too fair for words—
The words for heaven too deep they lie,
Oh, for celestial words—sky-blue!

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

The Giant River Broadened

I once thought, when sailing up the Ohio one bright Northern summer, that the world held nothing more beautiful than the scenery of the Beautiful River. . . . But even the loveliness of the Ohio seemed faded, and the Northern sky-blue palely cold, like the tint of iceberg pinnacles, when I beheld for the first time the splendor of the Mississippi.

"You must come on deck early tomorrow," said the kind Captain of the Thompson Dean; "we are entering the Sugar Country."

So I saw the sun rise over the cane-fields of Louisiana.

It rose with a splendor that recalled the manner of its setting at Memphis, but of another color;—an auroral flush of pale gold and pale green bloomed over the long fringe of cottonwood and cypress trees, and broadened and lengthened half-way round the brightening world. The glow seemed tropical, with the deep green of the trees sharply cutting against it; and one naturally looked for the feathery crests of cocoanut palms. Then the day broke gently and slowly—a day too vast for a rapid dawn—a day that seemed deep as space. . . .

And the giant river broadened to a mile—smooth as a mirror, still and profound as a mountain lake. Between the vastness of the sky and the vastness of the stream, we seemed moving suspended in the midst of day, with only a long, narrow tongue of land on either side breaking the brightness. Yet the horizon never became wholly blue. The green-golden glow lived there all through the day; it was brightest in the south. It was so tropical, that glow; it seemed of the Pacific, a glow that forms a background to the sight of lagoons and coral reefs and "lands where it is always afternoon."

Below this glow gleamed another golden green, the glory of the waving cane fields beyond the trees. Huge sugar mills were breathing white and black clouds into the sky, as they masticated their mighty meal; and the smell of saccharine sweetness floated to us from either shore. Then we glided by miles of cotton fields with their fluttering white bolls; and by the mouths of broad bayous; past swamps dark with cypress gloom, where the gray alligator dwells, and the gray Spanish moss hangs in elfish festoons from ancient trees; past orange-trees and live-oaks, pecans and cottonwoods and broad-leaved bananas; while the green of the landscape ever varied, from a green so dark that it seemed tinged with blue, to an emerald so bright that it seemed shot through with gold. The magnificent old mansions of the Southern planters, built after a generous fashion unknown in the North, with broad verandas and deliciously cool porches, and all painted white or perhaps a pale yellow, looked out grandly across the water from the hearts of shadowy groves; and, like villages of a hundred cottages, the Negro quarters dotted the verdant face of the plantation with far-gleaming points of snowy whiteness.—Quoted from a letter written by Lafcadio Hearn in "Concerning Lafcadio Hearn," by Dr. George M. Gould.

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK SELLING IS ACTIVE AND PRICES SLUMP

Bearish Sentiment Intensified by Omission of Dividend Payments

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—The first selling wave of consequence in several weeks hit the stock market today.

The sweeping declines in Berlin, on resumption of trading on the Boerse, while not altogether unexpected, contributed to bearishness here. A precipitous break in J. I. Case, on announcement of omission of the 1.50 quarterly dividend, was also unsettling.

Selling pressure lightened after midday, but the market failed to recover notably.

Case has been a pool favorite for some time, owing to its small floating supply. In 1928 it reached a record high price of 515. Today it broke more than 9 points, going below 50.

A sharp break in the morning was followed by a period of dullness but offering increased again in the final hour, and the close was weak.

U. S. Steel touched a new low for the bear market, off about 3 points. Case dropped 10. Westinghouse lost 4, and there were declines of 1 to 3 in American Telephone, Allied Chemical, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chrysler, New Haven, Eastman Kodak and American Can.

Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Motor and accessory issues were sold in considerable volume. Mullins dropped more than 6 points. General Motors, however, lost only about a point.

The sweeping declines in Berlin stocks, ranging in the main from 20 to 30 per cent, was much wider than the decline in world markets generally in the seven weeks' period that the Boerse had been closed. The net decline in the New York market for that period is less than 10 per cent.

European Unsettlement

There has naturally been considerable hangover of unsettlement abroad, despite corrective measures already taken in Germany and Great Britain. This has been evident in recent unsettlement in Swiss and Swedish markets.

The optimistic statements of Secretary Stimson, on his return from Europe today, particularly regarding the conciliatory sentiment manifested in international negotiations, led to fresh hopes in financial circles that more permanent measures may be taken to alleviate conditions in central Europe before the war debt moratorium expires.

In contrast to the slump in the New York market, the London market closed with a confident tone, largely reflecting rumors that the new Government was developing means of new taxation which would not be severely unsettling.

Sterling exchange continues stabilized at or a little above $4.86 for cable transfers. It is understood in banking circles that a little of the American portion of the recent $400,000,000 credit has been used, but this was expected.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed its ratio of reserves to liabilities slightly lower at 44½ per cent, as reduced from 46.1 last week. This reflected primarily an increase in circulation, presumably to meet month-end settlements. Gold holdings actually increased about $5,000,000.

Aside from the Case dividend omission, domestic trade and corporate news was meager. The market continues to reflect disappointment over the lack of more convincing signs of an autumn pickup in general business activity. The late date of Labor Day this year may have something to do with it, but conservative quarters have not been hoping for anything brilliant in the way of recovery much before next spring.

Bonds Irregular

Led by second-grade rail issues, the bond market declined irregularly today.

Selling pressure on this group, as indicated in the moderate turnover in most issues, was not particularly heavy, but the downward trend was plain.

Foreign obligations recorded irregular losses on moderate activity. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 and Bolivian 7s of 1958 gained 1 point each at one time, and Australian 5s 'of 1957 and Belgian 7s of 1956 appreciated fractionally. The irregularity of the price movement was demonstrated by a loss of almost 2 points in Polish 7s and fractional losses in German 5½s and 7s, Chilean 6s of 1960, Norwegian 6s and San Paulo 7s of 1940.

United States Treasury and Liberty bonds were less active than usual, but they showed a rising tendency. It was announced in Washington that the latest offering of $800,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds had been oversubscribed.

Industrial loans made small irregular gains, but trading was dull in most instances. Public utility issues provided a small volume also. Most of this group held steady. Stock-privilege loans declined irregularly on a small volume.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Following are commodity prices quoted on floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat 2 red	$.63¾	$.63¾	$1.01¾
Corn 2 yellow	.61½	.61	1.10
Oats 2 white	.33	.32¾	.51¾
Flour	4.20	4.15	5.00
Beef family	12.75	12.75	23.00
Pork	31.00	31.00	31.50
Lard	.0765	.0765	.1200
Cotton, mid-up	.0685	.0720	.1140
Zinc	.0380	.0380	.0430
Iron	16.76	16.76	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07¼@¾	.07½@¾	.11
Tin	.3425	.3425	.3900
Rubber	.0500	.0506¼	.0631
Sugar	.0465	.0465	.0445
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0350
Print cloth	.0287½	.0287½	.0435

NEW ENGLAND PUBLIC SERVICE

The Twin State Gas & Electric Company and Berwick & Salmon Falls Electric Company, operating subsidiaries of New England Public Service Company and part of Middle West Utilities System report combined gross earnings of $3,572,338 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1931, compared with $2,596,613 for the corresponding period the year previous. After operating expenses, taxes and other charges, the net available for retirement and dividends was $704,304, compared with $700,394 a year ago.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 3	Net Chg. Sept. 3
14½	3¼	..	Abitibi Pow & P	300	4	4	4	..
106½	100	7	Abraham & S pf	10	106	106	106	..
23½	11½	1	Adams Express	300	13¾	13½	13½	-¼
33¾	32½	2	Adams Mill	200	33	32½	32½	-½
23¾	16½	1.40	Addressograph	100	18	18	18	..
11¾	4	..	Advance Rumely	100	4½	4¼	4¼	..
109¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	3600	76½	75½	76¼	+½
20½	7	.80	Alaska-Juneau	800	11½	11	11½	..
12¾	4½	..	Allegany Corp	4400	5¾	5¼	5¾	+¼
46½	29¾	1.20	Allegheny Steel	100	30½	30½	30½	..
182¾	103¾	6§	Allied Chem	9300	109½	106½	107½	-1¾
133	121½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	132½	132½	132½	..
42¾	18¾	2	Allis Chalmers	1100	23	22	23	..
18¾	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	11½	11½	11½	-¼
38	35¾	2.40	Am Brake Shoe	500	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
88¾	80	4	Am Coal	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
8¾	1	..	Amal Leather	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
23	15½	3	Amerada	1000	18	18	18	..
39¾	11½	..	Am Ar Ch Del	100	13½	13½	13½	-½
63¾	32¼	3†	Am Bank Note	700	52¾	52	52	-2¾
17¾	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	7	7	7	..
139¾	88¾	8†	Am Can	43000	90¾	84½	85¾	-3¾
33¾	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	100	15½	15¼	15½	..
14½	5¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	8	7¾	7¾	-¾
16	8½	..	Am Encaustic T	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
33½	18½	..	Am European	300	19¾	19	19	-1¼
88¾	80	4	Am Coal	100	84½	83¾	83¾	-5
51¾	31¼	3	Am & For Pow	24100	27¾	26¼	26½	-1¼
100	81½	7	Am & For Pow pf	400	83	81½	81½	-1½
79½	46½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	48	48	48	-1½
10¾	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	700	7	7	7	-⅛
31¾	18¼	3	Am Ice	500	18¼	18¼	18½	-1¼
26	9¼	..	Am International	2400	13	12½	13½	-⅛
30¾	13¾	1	Am Locomotive	300	15¾	15¼	15¼	..
84¾	68¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	68¼	68¼	68¼	..
23¾	8½	..	Am Metal	2400	10¾	10	10	..
39½	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	50	8½	8½	8½	..
57¼	47½	3†	Am News	120	47½	46½	46½	..
64¾	30¾	1	Am Power & Lt	3100	34	33	33	-1¼
102	89	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	91	91	91	..
93	68½	5	Am P&L pf ser A	400	69½	68	69	..
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	3400	12½	11¾	12	..
37¾	15¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	1300	20¼	19¼	19½	-½
66	45	5	Am Safety Raz	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
58½	24¾	2	Am Smelt&Ref	2500	30¼	29½	29¾	-½
4½	½	..	Am Solvents&C	500	¾	¾	¾	..
11½	3	..	Am Solvents pf	100	3	3	3	..
31¾	11¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	500	14½	14½	14½	..
48¾	37	2½†	Am Stores	300	45½	45¼	45½	-1
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	600	54¾	53¾	53¾	-1
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel&Tel	19400	169¼	167½	169¼	-1¾
110½	83	7	Am Type F pf	10	95	95	95	..
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat W&E	1400	46¾	46	46	..
107	98¾	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	1500	7½	7	7	-⅛
40	20¾	..	Am Woolen pf	2400	33¼	31½	32¼	-1¾
6¾	3¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4½	4½	5	..
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda op	5600	24	23¾	23½	-¾
36	19½	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	21½	21½	21½	-1¾
99⅞	87	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	87	87	87	..
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	400	9¾	9½	9½	-⅜
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
4½	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
10½	5	..	Artloom Corp	20	8½	8½	8½	..
29⅞	16½	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	19¾	19½	19½	-1¼
203¾	132¾	10	Atchison T&SF	2500	132½	131½	132½	-1¾
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	400	105½	105½	105½	-1¾
23⅜	11⅛	1	Atl eRning	2300	15½	15¾	15¾	-1
54	30	4	Atlas Powder	100	34	34	34	..
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	8500	133	128¾	130	-3
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
5	2	..	Auto Sales pf	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
6¼	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	3½	3½	3½	-⅛

—B—

27⅞	9¼	..	Baldwin Loco	1200	12¾	12	12¾	12¾
104½	60	7	Baldwin Loco pf	70	61	60	60	61
87⅞	43	5	Balt & Ohio	4600	43½	41½	41¾	44
80½	60	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	63	62	62	..
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	70	106	106	106	..
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	400	48½	47½	47½	-7/8
14½	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	700	8½	8	8½	-⅜
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	700	60½	58½	58½	..
80¾	54¾	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	76¾	76¾	76¾	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	12800	22½	21⅝	22	-2½
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	1400	38½	37½	38	-3¼
70¾	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	17700	38¾	37	37	-3¾
123⅞	96¾	7	Beth Steell pf	300	103¾	103¾	103¾	-3¾
29	16	1	Blaw Knox	400	16	16	16	-1⅛
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	36¾	35½	35½	-37
76½	47	3†	Borden	6200	58	55⅞	56¼	-58
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1400	18½	18	18	-18¾
22¾	9¼	1½	Bigge Mfg	4600	12¾	12	12	-13⅞
24½	15	2	Briggs & Strat	100	16	16	16	..
69¾	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	400	56¾	56½	56½	-56¾
94¼	85¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91	91	91	-91½
129¾	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	108	108	108	-100
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	-4¾
20⅞	6½	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	7⅞	7¾	7¾	-8
114	104	7	Bucyrus E pf	50	104	102½	102½	-104
34⅞	12⅝	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	-13
13	7½	..	Budd Wheel	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	-9
15¾	7	.80	Bulova Watch	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
32¼	19½	1	Burroughs Add	1300	22½	22	22	-23
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	120	75	70¾	70¾	..
20⅝	9	..	Butterick	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	-10
60¾	23⅝	..	Byers	4700	20½	28⅝	28⅝	-30⅜

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	1400	23	22	22	-½
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	½	½	½	-⅛
16¾	10½	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	11½	11½	11½	..
43⅜	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	400	38	37⅞	38	..
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	6	6	6	-6
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	600	33½	32¾	33¾	-34
45⅜	19¾	1¾	Canadian Pacific	10400	20¼	19¾	20¼	-20
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	100	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	..
131½	48	..	Case Thresh	101000	52½	37¼	48½	-48½
116	85	7	Case Thresh pf	10	85	85	85	-86
52½	21½	3	Caterpillar Trac	800	21⅞	21½	21½	-22
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	-12¾
25¾	17⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	20	20	20	-20
230	150	8†	Central RR of NJ	150	150	150	150	..
8	2½	..	Century Ribbon	2700	7¾	6	6⅝	-7½
30½	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	900	15	14¾	14¾	-15⅜
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5	5	5	..
23¼	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	8¾	8	8⅜	-8½
54½	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	1100	33½	32⅜	33	-33¾
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	4300	35¼	34¼	34¼	-35½
..	..	..	Chi & Gt West	500	5½	5½	5½	-5½
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1800	23½	22	22½	-23¼
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	4¼	4	4	-4½
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	7	6½	6½	-7⅛
45½	22	4	Chi & N western	1100	22¼	22	22¼	-22½
15½	6½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T cf	100	19¼	19½	19½	..
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	2300	23¾	22¾	23	-24½
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	100	60	60	60	..
23	17	3	Chi Yellow Cab	30	18	18	18	..
12¾	10	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	11	11	11	..
33¾	14¼	..	Childs Coompany	400	17¼	17	17	-17½
25¾	12½	..	Chrysler	32400	21½	19½	20¼	-22
27⅝	0	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	600	30	30	30	..
90	77½	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	79¾	78½	79¾	..
34½	24	3	Cluett Peabody	200	25	24½	24½	..
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	1200	144¾	141¾	141¾	-145¼
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52¾	52¾	52¾	..
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	43¾	43	43	-43½
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	104	104	104	-104
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	2000	13¼	11	12¾	-13¼
95	71	7	Colins & A pf	200	95	95	95	-95
22½	9¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	13½	13¾	13½	-13
45⅝	20⅝	2§	Columbia Gas	5200	28⅞	28¼	28½	-29½
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	600	105¾	104½	104½	-105½
111⅜	55	5†	Columbian Carb	8700	61½	55	55½	-62¾
16¾	6	.50	Columbia Graph	1700	7	6¾	7	-7¼
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	400	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
89	76½	-6½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	88⅛	88½	88½	..
28½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	40	25	24½	24½	..
18	8	..	Comm Inv Tr	600	24¼	24	24	-24¼
106	101¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	20	105	105	105	-106
90	82	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	86	86	86	-86
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	17100	16¾	16	16	-16¾
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	3500	8	7⅞	8	-7⅞
100⅜	90	6	Comwith & S 6pf	600	96¼	95¾	95¾	-96¼
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	3300	13¾	13½	13¼	-14
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	7	7	7	..
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	300	13¼	13	13	-13½
109⅝	82¼	4	Consol Gas	21400	93	90¾	90¾	-92¾
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	-106½
42½	25	6	Consol Ry Cu pf	100	26	26	26	-27
1¾	¾	..	Consol Textile	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	-⅝
8½	3	..	Container A	200	3	3	3	..
3¤	1	..	Container B	100	1	1	1	..
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	300	12	12	12	..
3¾	1	..	Cont Baking B	300	1⅝	1	1⅝	-1⅝
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	700	56½	55¼	56½	..
80½	40¾	2½	Cont Can	900	47¼	46½	47	-47¾
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	500	38½	38½	38½	-38¾
12	5	..	Cont Oil	2400	9½	9¼	9¼	-9½
12	3	..	Cont Shares	300	3½	3	3	..
86⅝	55⅜	3†	Corn Products	6000	65	63¼	64	-65½
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	100	150¾	150¾	150¾	-149
12	5	..	Cotg	100	7½	7	7	-7½
19⅝	12¼	..	Cresc Carpet	100	13½	13½	13½	..
8¾	4½	..	Crosley Radio	100	5½	5½	5½	-6
34¾	28	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	30	30	30	..
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4½	4½	4½	-4
52	30¾	..	Crucible Steel	500	38¼	37¾	37¾	-38¾
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	50	88	88	88	..
5⅞	2½	..	Cuba Co	400	3⅝	3	3	..
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	26½	26	26	..
2½	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	200	1	1	1	-1½
1½	⅝	..	Cuban Dom S	300	¾	¾	¾	-¾
100	67	4	Curtis Publishing	1000	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
5½	2¼	..	Curtis-Wright	700	2½	2¾	2¾	-2¾
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	1300	4¼	4	4	-4

—D—

23	9¾	..	Davison Chem	1300	10½	10	10	..
22	15	1.40	Deere & Co pf	800	15½	15½	15½	-15
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	300	108¾	108½	108½	-109
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	700	48½	46	46	-49
195	140¾	8	Detroit Edison	100	160	160	160	-161½
23	14¾	1	Diamond Match	700	18½	18¼	18¼	-18¾
38½	24¾	1½	Diamond M pf	1200	28	28	28	-28
13½	8¾	1	Dome Mines	3100	12½	11¾	11¾	-11¾
24	14¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	22½	22½	22½	..
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
107	71	4†	Du Pont de Nem	22300	84	81¾	82¼	-84¾

—E—

185¾	118	8†	Eastman Kodak	7800	138¾	136½	137¾	-139½
31¾	9¾	1.80	Eaton Axle & Spg	700	13¾	12½	12¾	-13½
74¾	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	5000	38½	37¼	37¾	-39
100	105	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	105	105	105	-103
9⅞	6¼	..	Elec & M wi	5100	6¾	6½	6½	-6½
60¾	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	11000	38¾	37¾	37½	-39
106½	83¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	101	101	101	..
98¼	80	6	El Pw&L 6%pf	200	86¾	86¾	86¾	-86¾
66	49½	5	Elec Stor Battery	600	52¾	51	51	-53½
44⅜	30	3	Endicott Johnson	600	42½	40½	40½	-44¾
86½	70	6	Engineers P S pf	400	84¾	84½	84½	..
30¾	27	2½	Equitable Off Bld	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	-27½
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	800	16¾	15¾	16¾	-17½
45½	25	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	23	23	23	..
12¾	4¼	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	5½	5	5¼	-5¾

—F—

13	6¼	..	Fairbanks pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	-6¾
29⅝	10¾	1.60	Fairbanks Morse	100	11	11	11	-10¾
109⅝	60	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	103½	103½	103½	..
40	20	1	Fashion Park	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
40¾	30	1½†	Fed Lt & Trac	100	34	34	34	..
17¾	7	1	Fed Water Serv	3600	12½	11¼	11¾	-12½
58½	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Ph F Ins	300	41¾	41½	41½	-43
31½	13	1	Firestone T & R	300	17½	17½	17½	..
86¾	58¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	2	83½	83½	83½	..
63	41	3½	First Nat Stores	700	58	58	58	-58¾
⅝	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	-⅜
54¾	30¼	3	Foster-Wheeler	1800	33¼	32½	33½	-33¼
85¾	30½	3§	Fourth Nat Inv	400	37	36¾	36¾	-37½
50¾	27	2	Foundation	1100	33	32¾	32¾	-34¾
39¾	11¾	2½	Fox Film A	3600	13¾	13½	13¾	-14
43¼	28	3	Freeport Texas	800	36	35¾	35¼	-38½

—G—

6¾	3	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	3½	3½	3½	-3¾
60	37½	3	Gamewell	18	37½	37½	37½	-38
73¾	53¼	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	56	55¾	55¾	-56
47	18¼	2	Gen Asphalt	1200	20	..	..	..
38¾	17½	2	Gen Baking	400	20½	20	20	-20½
8⅞	4¾	..	Gen Bronze	400	5	5	5	-5¼
65	37½	..	Gen Cable pf	130	33½	33¼	33½	..
64¾	34	1.60	Gen Electric	18700	40½	39½	39¾	-40¾
58	41	3	Gen Foods	5100	46¾	45¾	46	-50
68	44½	3	Gen Gas&El A	1200	47¾	47¼	47¾	-48
76¾	44¾	6	Gen G & Elec pf	100	61	61	61	..
50	33	3	Gen Mills	400	48¾	46½	46½	-47¾
108	88	6	Gen Mills pf	100	100½	100½	100½	-100½
42	31½	3	Gen Motors	61000	35¾	34¼	34¼	-35¾

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 3	Net Chg. Sept. 3
102¾	95	8	Gen Pub Ser pf	300	102	100	100	-105¾
10¾	4	..	Gen Out Adv	100	5	5	5	..
77	39½	3	Gen Print Ink pf	400	48½	46½	46½	..
23	8½	..	Gen Pub Service	1400	9	8¾	8¾	-⅛
84½	49	3	Gen Ry Signal	400	47¾	46½	46¾	-48½
3¾	2¼	..	Gen Realty	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	-3¼
73¾	24½	3	Gentilly pf ww	100	28	28	28	-30½
87¾	30¾	2½	Gen Refractories	1100	34	33	34	-34
11½	1⅞	..	Gen Time Equip	4100	3¾	3½	3½	-3¾
38¾	18¾	..	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	18¾	18	18	-18¾
7¾	1	..	Gimbel Bros	100	1	1	1	..
26¼	7¾	..	Glidden	200	9¼	8¾	8¾	-9¾
82	42	3	Glidden pf	30	80	80	80	-80
8¾	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	6¼	6	6	-6½
42½	31	2½	Gold Dust	5500	37¼	36¼	36¾	-37½
20¾	8¼	..	Goodrich	800	11¾	11¼	11¾	-12
83	34	3	Goodrich pf	300	45	45	45	..
68½	30¾	3	Goodyear	3600	40	38½	38½	-40¼
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	8½	8¼	8¼	..
22¾	10	..	Grasby	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
35½	13	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	200	18¾	18	18	-15
18⅞	10¾	..	Grand Union	1000	16	15½	15½	-16¼
37¾	22¾	1	Grant (W T)	1800	30½	30¼	30¼	-32¼
69¾	53¾	4	Great Nor

INDICATIONS OF TRADE GAIN FOR DOMINION

Textile Mills Busy—Construction Decline Less Than Seasonal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 3—Statistics on industrial and commercial activity in Canada now point conclusively to a gradual upturn in business.

Well-defined improvement is shown in several departments, while prospects are bright for a speeding up of operations in other branches in the very near future.

Eastern Canada has definitely benefited by the higher tariff. Textile mills are working at capacity, giving additional employment, while it is a fact that the number of United States firms establishing branch factories in the Dominion since the increase in tariff is reckoned in hundreds.

Moreover, and partly attributable to the same cause, it is noted in recent statements of external trade, that the balance has begun to favor Canada, and that while it is true that exports and imports continue well below 1930, the decrease in imports is much more marked than that in exports. Latest figures show that in the months of June and July of this year exports exceeded imports by more than $2,000,000 as compared with an unfavorable balance last year of $11,000,000 in June and more than $6,000,000 in July.

Construction Trend

Another encouraging aspect to the economic situation is the progress being made in construction activities. While the new business obtained by the industry normally shows a sharp reduction in July compared with the preceding month, the recession this year was of very moderate proportions.

While steel mills are still working on reduced schedules, important contracts recently allotted for construction of several bridges in the Province of Quebec and harbor improvement work in the maritime provinces have brightened the outlook for the immediate future.

The cement and gravel industry and various metal-working plants stand to benefit greatly by the highway construction program adopted by the federal and provincial governments. Millions of dollars are to be spent during the fall and winter months on work of this kind to alleviate unemployment. Already orders have been placed for a large volume of roadbuilding machinery.

Merchandising Steady

Domestic merchandising is reported as steady. Sales of light wearing apparel and other summer merchandise have been maintained at a fair level, as a result of continued favorable weather conditions. Retail merchants do not anticipate any excessive carryover. Some lines of fall goods are already on display, but apart from millinery and one or two other lines, little interest is as yet evident in these offerings.

Paper mills are making adjustments to care for a maximum number of employees until the industry will have become more prosperous.

Orders for fall footwear have been fairly numerous, but manufacturers in some instances are delaying production, in view of possible cancellations. Hardware sales show only a small reduction, as compared with the record of last year.

Satisfactory progress in harvesting the wheat crop in the prairie provinces is indicated by the latest crop report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The imports of crude rubber in July showed a gain, after seasonal adjustments, of no less than 72 per cent over the extremely low level of June. Preparations are being made to meet tire replacement demand.

Pig Iron Output Off

Production of pig iron during July amounted to 40,303 long tons, a decline of 28 per cent from the 55,822 tons reported for the preceding month. A comparison of the July figures with those of the previous month show that while there was a sharp rise in the output of foundry iron, this gain was more than offset by declines in the tonnage of basic and malleable grades.

Exports of newsprint during July showed a decline from the total for the month of June and from the figures for the like month of last year.

Prices drifted to lower levels on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week and very few gains were shown on a comparison of closing figures with those at the end of the previous week. In volume of trading it was the dullest period of the year to date.

Seasonal dullness in the domestic bond market is gradually lifting, as institutional investors begin to show interest. A more active demand for the highest-grade issues has appeared within the last week or so, and prices have firmed slightly.

Bond flotations in Canada for this year up to Aug. 17 amounted to $972,472,211. This compares with $456,629,160 in the first eight months of 1930. This year's total includes the Dominion Government conversion loan operation.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 3—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Sept. 3, '31	Aug. 27, '31
Circulation	£354,975,000	£350,310,000
Public deposits	12,525,000	26,322,000
Private deposits	113,188,000	102,300,000
Bankers accounts	60,351,000	53,593,000
Other accounts	51,837,000	48,707,000
Govt's securities	52,725,000	50,175,000
Other securities	32,939,000	37,348,000
Disc and adv	7,881,000	9,396,000
Securities	34,978,000	28,083,000
Reserve	53,692,000	50,334,000
Prop res to liab	44.5%	45.1%
Bullion	135,668,000	134,644,000
Bank rate	4½%	4½%

PENNSYLVANIA CARLOADINGS UP

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3—Total cars handled by the Pennsylvania Railroad System for the week ended Aug. 29 were 116,137, compared with 116,581 last week and 148,297 last year. Decrease from 1930 week was 31.7 per cent, compared with a drop of 30.3 per cent shown by the preceding week from a year previous. From Jan. 1 cars handled totaled 4,666,618, compared with 4,988,097 in the like 1930 period, a decrease of 18.3 per cent.

MAY CUT AUSTRIAN BANK RATE

VIENNA, Sept. 3—The National Bank of Austria is likely to reduce its rediscount rate to 8 per cent from 10 per cent in the near future, following the lead of the Reichsbank. Reduction has been made possible through the fact that for the most part credit prolongation agreements have been completed.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s' 48	84½	84½
Alb& PWP 6s '42	65	65
Alleghny Corp 5s' 44	63	62½
Allegheny Corp 5s' 49	55½	53½
Allegheny Corp 5s' 50	51½	50
Allis Chalmers deb 5s' 37	101¾	101¼
Amer Chain deb 6s' 33	90½	89
Amer Cyanamid 5s' 42	89	88
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	69¼	68¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	94¾	94
Amer Ice Co 5s' 53	103½	103½
Amer Inter 5½s' 49	80½	79½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	70½	70
Amer Nat Gas 6½s' 43	15	14
Amer Smelting 5s' 47	103	102¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s' 37	101	100
Amer T&T col 5s' 46	106	105
Amer T&T deb 5s' 60	109½	109¼
Amer T&T 5s' 65	109½	109¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111	110¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s' 75	100¼	100¼
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	48	47
Ann Arbor 1st 4s' 95	84	83
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '56	99½	99½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78¾	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	89¼	89
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¾	99½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	111¼	111
Atch T&SF Rky 5½ 4s '63	93½	93½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s' 50	97	97
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100	99½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	83	83
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s' 59	45	45
Atl Refining dem 5s' 37	102	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97¾	96¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWX div '41	83	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	86¾	86½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	78½	78¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	92¾	91
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	105½	105½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 3000	90	90
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '85	102¾	102
Bangor & Aroost 4s' 51	90¾	90¾
Beech Cr Ry 4s	100½	100½
Belding Hem 6s' 36	99½	99½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 6s' 48 B	110¾	110¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113¾	113¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s	96	96
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103
Boston & Maine 5s' 67	83½	83½
Boston & Maine 7¾s '61	86¾	86½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	31	30½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107¾	107¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100	100
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s' 50	91	90
Bklyn Un Gas 5s' 45	113	113
Ca Nat Ry 4½s' 57	105¾	105¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s' 68	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100¾	100
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	104⅝	104⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	104¾	104¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	119	119
Can North deb 7s '40	113¾	113¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	82½	82½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97½	97¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	96¼	96¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	102½	102
Can Pacific 5s '54	101	101
Cen of aG con 5s' 45	85	85
Cen Ill El&Gas 5s '51	96	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100½	100¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	106¾	106¾
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	108¼	108¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	101½	101½
Ches Corp 5s '47	51½	51½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	98¼	97¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104¾	104¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s III div	82	82
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	101	101
Chicago & Eastern Ill 5s '51	106¾	106¾
Chicago G L & Cke 1st 5s '37	23½	23½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	63½	62½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	79½	79½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 5000	17¼	16¾
Chicago & Nw 4s '87	46¾	45¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	73	72
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	61¾	60½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	100	99
Chicago & Nw 4½s '36	105	104¾
Chicago Railway 5s '27	58	58
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	94½	93½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	84¾	84½
Chicago RI&PaP 5½s '53 A	73¾	71¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	64	63
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	60	60
Chicago Ur Sts 4½s A '63	103¾	102¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4½s '52	89¾	89¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4½s '62	101	101
Childs Co 5s '43	78	66½
Chile Copper 5s '47	70	69
Clev CCC&St 4½s R '77	91¾	90½
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	102½	102½
Clev Union Term 5s '72	106¾	106¼
Colonial Oil 5s '38	49½	48½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	71	71
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '51	87½	87½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	89½	88
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96¾	96½
Con Gas 4½s '51	104	103¾
Con Coal Md 1st rfg 5s '50	24	24
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	106¾	106¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107	107
Consum Pow unf 5s '53	106¾	106¾
Con Ry 4s '35 AeO	72	72
Crown Cork & Seal 4s '47	96½	96
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106	106
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	100½	100½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93	93¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100	99½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	84½	84½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	87	86½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s' 55	47½	45
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	47	47
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104½	104½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107¾	107¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107½	107½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	98	98
Dodge Bros 6s' 40	97¾	97½
Dominion Tar & C. 6½s '41	105	104½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	12	12
Erie RR gen 4s '95	87¾	87¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	69½	67½
Erie RR gen lien	68¾	68½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	68¾	67¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95¼	95¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	93	93
Fla Cen Penin 5s '43	81	81
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	71	71
Fla East Coast 5s '74	13¾	13½
Gen Bak Cb 5½s '40	98¼	98¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	98½	98½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	23	23½
Goodrich 6s '45	69¼	69¼
Goodrich 1st 4½s' 47	90	90
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	90¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	35	35
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107½	107½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113¾	113¾
Great Northern 4½s '61	97½	96¾
Great Northern 4½s A '76 D	84¾	84½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	99½	99¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	106	105¾
Gulf States Steel 5s	48	48
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88	87½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	58¾	58¾
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	71	70½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	93½	93½
Humble Oil 5s '37	103½	103½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107½	107½
Ill Central 4½s '66	63½	62¾
Ill Central 5½s '56	100½	100
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	72	72
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	104	104
Ind Union Railway 5s B '65	102¾	102¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94½	93¾
Interboro El 5s '44	73	72
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	81	80½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	75¾	75
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68	68
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68	67½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	52	52
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	84½	84½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	82	82
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	80¼	80¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	43	42
Int Met Mar col 6s '41	72	72
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	67¾	67¾
Int Paper 6s '55	48¾	48¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	70½	70
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	83½	83
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	75½	75½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	70¼	70
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76	76
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	82	82
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	96¾	96¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99¼	99¼
Kings Co El 4s '49	83	83
Lack Steel con 5s '50	105	105
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101¾	100½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	100	99½
L'Autaro 6s '54	22	20¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	99½	99¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	79	78
Lew's Inc 8s '41	97¾	97¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45½	45½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	107¼	107
Louis & Nash 5s '37	103	103
L&N rfg 5s 2003 D	98	98
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	101¾	101¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	52¾	53
Marion Steam 6s	33½	33½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94	93¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103½	103½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104	104
Mo K I Jct & Ia 1st 5s '51	104	104
Mil & Nor con 4½s '34	90	90
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	67	66
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	92	91¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	53½	52
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	76½	75½
Mo Pac 3s 1 '31	78½	78½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	80¾	80¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	98	98
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	53¾	53¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101¾	101¾
Nat Steel 5s	89¾	89
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	49	49
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	49	49
Newberry 5½s	94	94
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107¾	107½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	112	111½
N O Pub Ser 6s '55 B	93¾	93¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	64	64
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	89¾	89½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98½	98¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	91½	91½
NYC&HR vt 4s '34	101¾	101¾
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	78¾	78¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	86½	86
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	89¾	89
NY Chi & StL 4s A '32	89½	89
NY Edison 5s '44	101½	101½

	High	Low
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	114¾	113¾
NY ONH&P gui 4s' 48	101½	101½
NY ONH&P 5s '48	111¾	111¾
NY NHaH 4½s '67	89½	89½
NY N&HR cv 6s' 48	116¾	116½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s' 92	57¾	57¾
NY Steam Corp 5s' 51	100	100
NY Sus & W gen 5s' 42	50	50
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104⅝
NY Tel rfg 5s' 41	103¾	103
NY Trap Rock 6s' 46	83¾	83¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	76	76
Niag Falls Pow 5s' 32	100½	100½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	96¼	96¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '46	101¼	101½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s' 63	104	104½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107	106½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	64½	64
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	91¾	91¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A '2047	83	83
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	102	102
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105¾	105¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106¼
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s' 43	105¾	105¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '81	93¼	93½
Otis Steel 6s' 41	72	72
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s' 40	33½	33½
Paramount Publix 4½s' 50	77	77
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s' 53	83	81¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s' 47	86	86
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	91¼	90½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	104¾	104¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	100	99½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	92¼	91¾
Penn Railroad 5s' 64	103	102¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s' 68	105¼	105
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	108	107¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	90½	89½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s' 47	109¾	109¾
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s' 74	103	103
Pere Marquette 4½s '60	71	71
Philadelphia Ry 4s	24	24
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	99	98½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	67½	67¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '71	103½	103½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	89¾	89¾
Phila Balt Wash 5s	61½	61¼
Phila CC&StL 4½s '77	108½	108
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	90¾	90¼
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s' 42	84¾	84½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s' 53	105½	105½
Pressed Steel Car 5s' 33	88½	87¾
Pub Svc E & G 4s	83½	82
Pure Oil 5½s '60	100½	100
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	84½	84½
Richfield Oil Co of Calif 6s '44	97¾	97½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	25¾	25¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	90½	90½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	82½	82½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	86¾	83½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	44¼	43¼
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	65¾	64½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	80¾	80¾
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	88½	86
Savannah, Fla & W 5s	48½	45½
San Ant Pub Ser 4s '52	102	102
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	108	108
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	9½	9
Seabd AL con 4s '45	3	3
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	11	11
Seabd AL 6s-ct	6½	6½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	10½	10½
Shell Union 5s '47	72¾	72
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	73¾	72½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	10	10
Silesian Am Corp 7s	60¼	60
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	96
Sinclair Cru C 5½s '38	102¾	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L 5s 5s '42	101½	101¼
Smith A O 4½s '33	103¾	102¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	88	88
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	94¾	93½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	87½	87½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	88½	87¾
Southern Pac 4½s '81	85½	85
Southern Pacific col 5s '46	88	88
Southern Pacific Ore 4½s '77	86¾	86¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	79	78½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	93½	93½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	107½
Spokane I R 5s '55	35	35
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	100¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	34	34
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¾	107¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	95¾	95
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53½	53
Third Ave 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38¾	38
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	103½	103¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	89½	89¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105½	105¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '55 rcts ww	91½	87
Union Pacific 4s '47	103¼	101¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	101¾	101¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100½	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	68	67½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	86½	86½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	66¾	66¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '57	73¾	73¾
Vanadium 5s	79	78½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	33	33
Virginia Ry 5s '66	104	104
Wabash RR 4½s '76	43½	43½
Wabash RR 5s '39	100¼	100¾
Wabash RR 3d 5s '39	98	97½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	47	47
Walworth 6s '45	46	46
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	41	41
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	100¼	98½
Warner Sugar Pict 6s '39	57¾	56½
Warren Bros 6s	81¾	80
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	110	110
West Shore 4s 2361	88	88
Western Electric 5s '44	106¾	106¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	70	69½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	90	90
Western Pacific 5s A '46	64	64
Western Union 5 E 4½s '50	101	101
Western Union 5s '51	103¾	103½
Western Union 5½s '60	109	108
Westinghouse 5s' 46	102¼	102¼
Willys-Overland 6½s '33	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 5s '41	83½	83½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	48¼	47½
Youngstown Sheet 5s D	98	98

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep 3	Sep 2
3½s '47	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.8
1st 4½s '47	104.29	104.28	104.28	104.28
4th 4¼s '38	104.30	104.26	104.30	104.28
4th 4¼s reg	104.24	104.24	104.24	
US 3½s '49	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
US 3½s '43 rcts	102.22	102.20	102.22	102.12
US 3½s '47	102.26	102.26	102.26	102.22
US 3½s '56	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.23
US 3½s '46 June	102.22	102.22	102.22	102.22
US 4s '44	109.4	109.4	109.4	109.6
US 4¼s '52	112.12	112.12	112.12	112.13

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53¾	53
Akerahus 5s '63	91	91
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	31¾	31¾
Antioquia 7s A Mar '45	35	35
Antioquia 7s B '45	35	35
Antioquia 7s C '45	35	35
Antioquia III s '57	30½	30½
Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 4½s '62	87½	87½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '50	63¾	63½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	64	63¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	64	64
Argentine Gov 6s Oct. '60	64	63¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	64	63¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	64¼	64¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	64	63½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	63¾	63¾
Australia 4½s '56	54	54
Australia 5s '55	62½	62½
Australia 5s '57	62½	62½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	100¾	99¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¼	102¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107	106½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111¾	111½
Belgium (King) 7s '58	107	106¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	91¼	91¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	55¼	54½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	45½	45½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	14	14
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	14½	14½
Brazil (Can El Ry) 6s '52	34	34
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	39½	39
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	39¼	39
Brazil (US) 8s '41	47¼	45¾
Brisbane 6s '50	47½	47½
Brisbane 5s' 57	39½	39½
Buenos Aires 6s '51 (Prov)	38	38
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	38	37½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	40	40
CaldasCanada (Dom) 4s '60	95¾	95¾
Canada (Dom) 1952	108½	108½
Chile (Bank) 6s' 81	22	22
Chile (Bank) 6½s' 57	26¼	26¼
Chile (Bank) 6s' 62	23½	22
Chile (Rep) 6s' 60	26¼	25¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	25½	25¼
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61	27¾	27¼
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61 Sept	28	27
Chile (Rep) 6s' 62	27	27
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	35	35
Chilean Loan 7s '60	24¾	24½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	25	25
Colombia Agr Bk 6s' 47	45	45
Colombia Agr Bk 6s' 48	44½	44½
Colombia Mtg 6½s '47	40	37
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	41	38½
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Jan	41	40
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Oct	41	40
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	83	82¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s' 52	88	87½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	35	35
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49	50½	50¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s' 59	40½	40
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	107¾	107¾
C echoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	107¾	107¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	100	100
Denmark (King) 6s' 42	105	104½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '27	83	83
Duke Price Power 8s '66	103½	103½
Dutch El 4½s Nov '50	101¾	101¾
Dutch El 6s '47	101½	101½
Dutch El of 6s '25	101½	101½
Finland 5½s '58	79¾	79¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	76	74
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	82½	82
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118½	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	132	132
German 7s '49	89	89¾
German Con Ag Bk 6s '29	62	61
German Con Ag Bk 6s July '30	55	55
German Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	45	45
German Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46½	44½
German Con Agr 6½s '50 rcts	49¾	48½
Germ Bl Pow 6½s '53	103½	103½
Germ Bl Pow 6½s '53	73¼	73
Germ Gen Elec 6s '45	89¾	89¾

	High	Low
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	72½	70¾
Gem Gov Int 5½s '65	57¾	56½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	84½	84½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	72	72
Harpen 6s '49 ww	32	32
Helsingfors 6½s '60	74	74
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98¾	98½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92½	92¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	90¾	90¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106½	105½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	59¼	58
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	78¾	77½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	106¾	106¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	106¾	105¾
Medell

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

OUIMET IS ONLY VETERAN LEFT

U. S. Amateur Golf Championship Reaches Quarter-Finals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 3—An old campaigner met a raw recruit when F. D. Ouimet of Boston, champion in 1914, faced P. S. Jackson of Kansas City, Mo., today in a 36-hole third round of the thirty-fifth annual national amateur championship tourney of the United States Golf Association at Beverly Country Club here. Jackson, a 21-year-old youth, never heard of before in big competition, has provided the big surprises of the tourney, while Ouimet is the ony one of five former champions and various other big stars left in the struggle.

Ouimet won two matches yesterday by fairly one-sided scores, defeating J. R. Shields of Seattle, Wash., 4 and 3, in the first round, and Frank Connolly of Mt. Clemens, Mich., 5 and 4. Jackson, on the other hand, was forced to go the route in each match, defeating J. E. Lehman of Chicago former Western champion 1 up in the morning, and F. D. Wright Jr. of West Newton, Mass., in a veritable cloudburst by the same score.

Another match attracting almost as much interest involved A. W. Yates of Rochester, N. Y., runner-up in the recent Canadian tourney, and A. J. Westland, of Chicago, district champion and pace-setter for the first day of qualifying.

Yates, who has entered previous national tourneys but never went so far, won a first-round match from his co-medalist, C. H. Seaver, of Los Angeles, by the count of 1 up, and then put out Carey Bellew Jr. of Kansas City. 6 and 4. Westland captured matches with S. M. Parks Jr., of Bellevue Penna., 4 and 2, and G. T. Dunlap Jr., of East Orange, N. J., 3 and 2.

Other survivors for the quarter-finals were William Howell of Richmond, Va., and L. E. Bolstad of St. Paul, a pair of the younger contenders, who meet today, and M. J. McCarthy Jr., Harrison, N. Y., who meets Fay Coleman o Los Angeles.

Each of these contenders had a victory of high caliber yesterday. Coleman surprised the field by eliminating the Canadian amateur champion, C. Ross Somerville, of London, Ont., in a second-round encounter 4 and 3. Bolstad won the longest battle, which went to 19 holes through a downpour of rain and hail. This was a collegiate affair, with Bolstad being a former "Big Ten" champion, and R. B. Martin of Chicago, his opponent, being the present champion, and they felt truly collegiate before they got through. Bolstad triumphed, 1 up. Martin had made a flash in a previous match when he eliminated G. J. Voight of New York, one of the tourney favorites, 2 and 1.

Bolstad won the first two holes of this match and held the advantage to the ninth, where a short putt for a par 4 was missed, giving Martin the hole and turning only 1 up. Two more holes were halved and on the twelfth Bolstad laid his tee shot eight feet from the pin and went down for a birdie 2 and was 2 up. They halved the thirteenth in par 4, and then Bolstad went 3 up on the fourteenth with a 15-foot putt for a birdie 3. They halved the fifteenth and Bolstad had Martin dormie 3. However, Martin rallied and won the next three holes, the sixteenth with a 20-foot putt, the seventeenth with a brilliant out from the rough, and the eighteenth by taking advantage of Bolstad's dubbed niblick shot by getting on the green in 2. Hail and rain came down during the play on the nineteenth. Bolstad got on the green in 3 and took a 5, while Martin used four getting there and added two putts.

The weather likewise delayed the finish of the Jackson-Wright match, which was close all the way, and with the greens inundated and every stroke being vital, the players stalled for time. They were even most of the time, but each had a turn at taking the lead by a narrow margin. The match was squared for the last time on the fourteenth, and the next three holes were halved. They kept their first two shots on the eighteenth in the fairway, but Wright got more on the second and Jackson had to use a wood to get to the green. Jackson sliced the ball badly into the rough on a hillside. Wright also was affected by the heavy rain at this point and he put his third into the sand trap at the right of the green. Jackson then pitched 20 feet from the pin and Wright failed to get out of the wet sand in the bunker. He got out with his fifth shot, but was still away, and he putted 18 inches wide of the cup. Jackson's first putt was three feet short and a sheet of rain descended on the green. After a long delay, he putted and missed again, and the boys lay 6 and 6.

Wright had his ball moved out of a puddle of water and away from the hole, and slightly out of line from Jackson's, but his putt failed to drop and he took an eight. Jackson won the match with a 7.

First Round

Owen Covey, Salt Lake City, defeated William Duckwall, Bradenton, Fla., 3 and 2.

William Howell, Richmond, Va., defeated John Goodman, Omaha, Neb., 2 and 1.

L. E. Bolstad, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Chris Brinke, Birmingham, Mich., 3 and 2.

R. B. Martin, Chicago, defeated G. J. Voigt, New York, 2 and 1.

P. S. Jackson, Kansas City, defeated J. E. Lehman, Chicago, 1 up.

F. J. Wright Jr., West Newton, Mass., defeated C. C. Clare, Orange, Conn., 4 and 3.

F. D. Ouimet, Boston, defeated J. R. Shields, Seattle, Wash., 4 and 3.

Frank Connolly, Mt. Clemens, Mich., defeated Gus Moreland, Dallas, Texas, 2 and 1.

Carey Bellew Jr., Kansas City, defeated Capt. E. F. Carter, Port Washington, N. Y., 6 and 4.

A. W. Yates, Rochester, N. Y., defeated C. H. Seavern, Los Angeles, 1 up.

A. J. Westland, Chicago, defeated S. M. Parks Jr., Bellevue, Penna., 4 and 3.

G. T. Dunlap Jr., East Orange, N. J., defeated Chandler Harper, Virginia Beach, Va., 3 and 2.

M. J. McCarthy Jr., Harrison, N. Y., defeated Russell Martin, Chicago, 1 up.

R. E. Spicer Jr., Memphis, Tenn., defeated J. W. Brown, Spring Lake, N. J., 4 and 3.

C. R. Somerville, London, Ont., defeated R. V. Homans, Englewood, N. J., 2 and 1, 6—3.

Fay Coleman, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Demar Miller, Des Moines, Ia., 3 and 2.

Second Round

William Howell, Richmond, Va., defeated Owen Covey, Salt Lake City, 4 and 2.

L. E. Bolstad, St. Paul, Minn., defeated R. B. Martin, Chicago, 1 up (19 holes).

P. S. Jackson, Kansas City, defeated F. J. Wright Jr., West Newton, Mass., 1 up.

F. D. Ouimet, Boston, defeated Frank Connolly, Mt. Clemens, Mich., 5 and 4.

A. W. Yates, Rochester, N. Y., defeated Carey Bellew Jr., Kansas City, 6 and 4.

A. J. Westland, Chicago, defeated G. T. Dunlap Jr., East Orange, N. J., 3 and 2.

M. J. McCarthy Jr., Harrison, N. Y., defeated R. E. Spicer Jr., Memphis, Tenn., 5 and 3.

Fay Coleman, Los Angeles, defeated C. R. Somerville, London, Ont., 4 and 3.

George Young Wins Lake Ontario Swim

TORONTO, Sept. 3 (AP)—George Young of Toronto, who won fame four years ago by taking first place in the 26-mile Catalina Island swim, but failed time and again to win the swimming honors of his own home town, finally came into his own yesterday as he conquered the icy water of Lake Ontario to win the annual 15-mile marathon swim at the Canadian National Exhibition. First prize money was $10,000.

Braving water which, at 58 degrees, forced all but a few of the 180 starters out in the first few miles, Young plowed along at a steady rate to finish more than an hour before the second man, Bill Goll of New York.

Young was timed in 8h. 8m. 26s. for the 15-mile race, some 25 minutes slower than the winning time of Marvin Nelson of Fort Dodge, Iowa, last year, but good considering the poor racing conditions he faced.

Old Lake Ontario was victor over all but three of the big starting field, Young, Goll and Warren Anderson of Sidney, N. S. By the time the leaders had covered five laps, about seven miles, only 30 of the hardiest swimmers were left. When Young finally splashed slowly across the finish line, only six others were left to battle for the five remaining "money" places. One of them, Alfred Scully of Toronto, dropped out when he apparently had third place clinched. Warren Anderson of Sidney, N. S., ultimately finished third.

Young trailed Giovani Gambi of Italy throught the first six miles, then took the lead and never was headed. At the finish he was more than a mile in front of Goll, who moved up along with him most of the way. Goll finished 1h. 18m. after Young to take second money of $2500.

Marvin Nelson, winner in 1930, stuck with the leaders for 12 miles before he finally quit the race.

James Walsh of North Bend, Ohio, finally was persuaded to give up after 9½ hours in the water. At that time he was just starting the fifth of his 8¼ laps and was last in the field of six which remained.

At that time three swimmers still were in the water, Ernst Vierkoetter, Toronto; Warren Anderson, Sidney, N. S., and Herman Dankleff, Detroit. They were in that order.

Vierkoetter, the German who won the 1927 marathon, continued until 9:45, when he had barely a mile to go to capture the third prize of $1000, but he finally had to drop out.

At about the same time Herman Dankleff of Detroit gave up. The withdrawals left only Warren Anderson in the race and he had a full lap, nearly two miles, to go.

Anderson plugged along through the darkness until nearly midnight before he finally crossed the finish line and earned the third prize of $1000. He was in the water nearly 13 hours.

British Players In Tennis Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3—Great Britain, with Frederick J. Perry as its standard bearer, completed its triumphant career in the international tennis matches between the United Kingdom, France and the United States, yesterday afternoon at the Manheim courts of the Germantown Cricket Club, scene of so many great battles. He added a fourth point to the British total by a victory over Andre Merlin, the 19-year-old youth from France, who is making his international debut in this competition. Both played indifferent tennis, however, and Perry was far below the form he showed against Vines. The score was 6—1, 7—5.

The United States continued to lose persistently in the other matches, both at singles and doubles, Marcel Bernard, the 17-year-old French left-hander, administered a well-deserved defeat to his fellow southpaw, John Hope Doeg, present United States champion, who exhibited flashes of his old-time vigorous play only occasionally, between long stretches of indifferent performance. Bernard displayed fair tennis, and his greater steadiness from back court, and sharp-shooting tactics which caught Doeg frequently when he tried for the net, gave him the advantage. Doeg led at 3—1 in the second set, but finally lost both, 6—2, 6—4. The match lasted only 42 minutes.

Then Christian Boussus and Jacques Brugnon scored another point for France by defeating the retired national doubles champions, Doeg and George M. Lott Jr., in another straight set victory, 9—7, 6—3. Lott played good tennis at the start, but lapsed into indifference.

The victory of Perry insures a British victory in the series. The score is now Great Britain 4, France 3, United States 0, and France has only one more match to play. This will bring Boussus against Vines, and the young Californian will try his best to balance his weak play against Perry with his finest against the Frenchman. Doeg will encounter George Patrick Hughes, No. 2 on the British team, and Lott and Doeg against Perry and Hughes will bring the series to its end. The summary:

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS MATCHES

Singles

Marcel Bernard, France, defeated John Hope Doeg, United States, 6—2, 6—4.

Frederick J. Perry, Great Britain, defeated Andre Merlin, France, 6—1, 7—5.

Doubles

Christian Boussus and Jacques Brugnon, France, defeated John Hope Doeg and George M. Lott Jr., United States, 9—7, 6—3.

ALVIN CROWDER BESTS A'S, 5-2

Senators Make It Two Straight Over Champions—Yanks Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	90	37	.709
Washington	77	51	.602
New York	75	53	.586
Cleveland	63	63	.500
St. Louis	54	76	.415
Detroit	53	77	.463
Chicago	51	77	.398
Boston	49	78	.386

RESULTS SEPT. 2

Washington 5, Philadelphia 2.
New York 7, Boston 6.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 2.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 4 (six innings).
Detroit 7, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 4.

The Washington Senators made a clean sweep of their two-game series with the Philadelphia Athletics in the American League by winning the second contest on Wednesday, 5 to 2. New York made it three straight over the Boston Red Sox, 7 to 6. The Chicago White Sox took the first game of a double-header from the Cleveland Indians, 3 to 2, and then tied the second 4-all. Detroit won from St. Louis, 7 to 3, and then lost, 5 to 4.

Alvin Crowder limited the Athletics to six scattered hits and pitched shut-out ball until the ninth inning. Mahaffey started for the champions and lasted five innings. George Earnshaw finished. Mahaffey was charged with his third defeat of the year against 15 victories. Bluege and Manush hit home runs for the Senators while Joe Kuhel hit a double. Mickey Cochrane's double in the ninth was the longest Philadelphia hit. It drove in the loser's first run, and then Cochrane later scored himself. The Senators gave Crowder perfect support and made two double-plays.

The Yankees won their final game of the season with the Red Sox. Earl Combs, Babe Ruth and Joe Sewell produced the hits that did the most damage. In the first inning Ruth scored New York's first run by hitting his thirty-eighth homer of the year into the right field bleachers. The Yanks put across the winning runs in the sixth. With Dickey and Lazzeri on base, Combs connected with his second triple of the game, sending in the tying run. Sewell's double batted in Combs. Marty McManus, whom the Red Sox recently secured from Detroit, drove in three runs, and hit a home run and single.

The veteran spit-ball pitcher, Red Faber, out-pitched Mel Harder, Cleveland youngster, in the first game at Chicago. Each club made eight hits, but the White Sox made theirs more timely. Willie Kamm drove in both of Cleveland's runs. Johnny Watwood had a double and two singles for the White Sox and accounted for two runs. Charlie Sullivan sent in the other Chicago run. The White Sox took a four-run lead off Willis Hudlin in the first three innings of the second game, but could not hold it. The Indians found Al Thomas for two runs in the fifth and two more in the sixth and then the game was called.

Although touched for 10 hits in the first game against the Browns, Vic Sorrell of the Tigers delivered tight ball in the pinches. His team mates made 11 hits off Gray and Kimsey, including four doubles. Goose Goslin led the St. Louis attack with a home run and two doubles in five times up. Mark Koenig had three hits for the winners, one a double. George Blaeholder pitched the Browns to victory in the second game. The Tigers out-hit the winners, 12 to 9, but could not come through in the pinches. The losers rallied in the ninth for two runs and nearly tied the score, but Blaeholder retired the side in time. Ralph Kress hit three doubles for the Browns in this game. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	5	6	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; Mahaffey, Earnshaw and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires—Owens, Campbell and McGowan. Time—1h. 35m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	x	7	10	0
Boston	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	1

Batteries—Rhodes, Andrews and Dickey, Jorgens; Lisenbee, Moore and Berry. Winning pitcher—Andrews. Losing pitcher—Lisenbee. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—1h. 46m.

AT CHICAGO

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	x	—	3	8	4
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	2	6	1

Batteries—Faber and Tate; Harder and Myatt. Umpires—Van Grafian, Guthrie and Moriarty. Time—2h. 12m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	3	0	0	—	4	7	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	9	1

Batteries—Thomas and Grube; Hudlin and Sewell. Umpires—Guthrie, Moriarty, and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 13m.

AT ST. LOUIS

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	7	11	2
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	2

Batteries—Sorrell and Hayworth; Gray, Kimsey and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Geisel and Nallin. Time—2h. 13m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	x	—	3	9	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	12	2

Batteries—Blaeholder and Bengough; Hogsett and Grabowski. Umpires—Nallin and Geisel. Time—1h. 42m.

DR. ALEKHINE LEADS IN CHESS 7½ TO ½

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 3 (AP)—There were five winners in the eighth round of the international chess masters tournament contested here yesterday. The winners were Dr. A. A. Alekhine of France, G. Maroczy of Hungary, B. Kostisch of Jugoslavia, G. Stoltz of Sweden and Dr. Savielly Tartakower of Poland.

First Board—Maroczy, Hungary, defeated Bogoljubow, Germany.

Second Board—Dr. Alekhine, France, defeated Flohr, Czechoslovakia.

Third Board—Kostisch, Jugoslavia, defeated Fire, Jugoslavia.

Fourth Board—Stoltz, Sweden, defeated Nimzowitsch, Denmark.

Fifth Board—Dr. Tartakower, Poland, defeated Golls, Belgium.

Sixth Board—Dr. Asgrales, Jugoslavia, drew with Dr. Vidmar, Jugoslavia.

Seventh Board—Spielmann, Austria, drew with Kashdan, United States.

The leading scores: Dr. Alekhine, 7½—½; Spielmann, 5½—3½; Bogoljubow and Vidmar, each 4½—3½; Kostisch and Kashdan, each 4—4.

Polo at Meadow Brook Sept. 9

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The greatest national open polo championship ever staged on the Meadow Brook Polo Club International Field will get under way a week from yesterday, according to the draw made public by the United States Polo Association today. With all three of the 10-goal handicap players of the world in action on the various teams, and two complete Argentine teams also in action, it will be the most important tourney staged since the last visit of the riders from the pampas, with a possibility of an international match also looming between picked teams of the two Americas, to follow the regular championship.

Lewis L. Lacey, one of the 10 rankers, will lead his Hurlingham team into action against the Sands Point team, with Earle A. S. Hopping as its leading star, on Sept. 9, with the winner encountering the champion Hurricanes, including Capt. C. T. I. Roark, another of the limit handicap men, and Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, a nine handicap international, on Sept. 15. The complete lineup of the Hurricanes is not yet settled, with Raymond Guest and Earle W. Hopping both possibilities for the back position, vacated this year by Robert E. Strawbridge Jr. Stephen Sanford is No. 1 on the champions. With Lacey will ride Daniel Kearney, and probably the Miles brothers, with Jean Benitz as relief man. Sands Point has a pair of young stars up forward, Seymour H. Knox of Buffalo and James P. Mills of Old Aiken, with A. Charles Schwartz as back.

Santa Paula, the other Argentine team, tops the lower half, as it was originally organized by David Andrada, with the latter at back, Alfredo Harrington, now generally regarded as the best No. 1 in the game, and the Reynal brothers, Juan and Jose, in the middle, with Andres Gazzotti, a thoroughly equipped all-round player, ready to fill in. The first-round opponent of the Argentinians will be Roslyn, the winner to meet Greentree, which has the third of the 10-goal men, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., riding with George H. Bostwick, the steeplechase star, Stewart B. Iglehart, and John Hay Whitney. Roslyn is also uncertain of its lineup at the present time, as it is doubtful whether H. W. (Rube) Williams, the Texan, can play, and if he cannot, the regular team of Harold E. Talbott Jr., Cecil Smith, another Texan, and J. G. Rathborne, will be completed by Michael Phipps, in all probability. The Santa Paula-Roslyn match is scheduled for Sept. 12, with the Greentree four making its first appearance on Sept. 16. The final will be held on Sept. 19.

Play will begin at four o'clock, daylight saving time, each day, and arrangements have been made for special trains to run from Pennsylvania Station direct to the field. There will also be ample free parking space, under the supervision of the club.

ANDY KERR TO TEST THE EIGHT-SEAM BALL

HAMILTON, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—The real test of the newly introduced eight-seam football, in the opinion of Andy Kerr, Colgate University coach, is whether it will hold its shape better than the four-seam ball and whether it will stay well-pointed.

"Just now," said Kerr, "I am not very much impressed by the new ball. However, we have some of them coming and will give them a tryout. It may be a very good ball. The real test, however, is yet to come."

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	34	30	.567
Oakland	33	27	.550
San Francisco	33	28	.533
Hollywood	32	28	.533
Los Angeles	31	28	.525
Seattle	29	30	.492
Sacramento	24	35	.407
Missions	24	35	.407

RESULTS SEPT. 2

Portland 4, Sacramento 3 (10 innings).
Oakland 13, Seattle 5.
Hollywood 9, Los Angeles 4.
Missions 7, San Francisco 6.

VAN RYN AND ALLISON WIN

Defeat Bell and Mangin for United States Doubles Tennis Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Sept. 3—John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, became United States double tennis champions for the first time at the Longwood Cricket Club Wednesday afternoon. They defeated the third ranking team in the country, R. Berkeley Bell, Austin Texas, and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., 6—4, 6—4, 6—3. Last year, Van Ryn and Allison, two-time British champions, gained the final round in the United States championship, but were beaten by George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, and John H. Doeg of Orange, N. J., 8—6, 6—3, 4—6, 13—15, 6—4.

The final on Wednesday closed the fiftieth annual doubles tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, now celebrating its golden jubilee, after many delays due to rain and soggy courts. The court used for the final Wednesday was marked on fresh turf between the two courts used inside the inclosure during this and last week.

Allison was the outstanding star of the winners, although Van Ryn proved equal to Allison in their machine-like play for the greater part of the match. Van Ryn dropped the only service lost by the winners. The star on the other side of the net turned out to be Bell, while Mangin was not as brilliant as he was in the earlier rounds and especially against Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, the New Yorkers, the day before.

Bell Scores Nine Aces

Four double faults were checked against Bell, but he worked hard when the tide was against him, scoring no less than nine aces in service. The Texan also scored nine placements, hitting out 13 times and netting 17 balls.

Allison and Van Ryn, on the way to the final, defeated the English Davis Cuppers, Frederick J. Perry and George P. Hughes in the quarter-finals and became finalists by holding Bruce F. Barnes of Texas and Clifford B. Sutter of New Orleans to three sets. The Barnes-Sutter pair had defeated the favorites, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and Keith E. Gledhill of California, last week.

The games in the first set of the championship encounter went with service to 4—all, then Allison and Van Ryn forced the issue. Mangin served the tenth game, making three errors. The fourth point of this love game, which gave the set to the new champions, was scored by Allison with a smash-volley.

Bell Doublefaults

At 7—6 in the second set in Allison's and Van Ryn's favor, the champions closed in on Bell's service for the set. Three of their points came from forced errors, two by Bell and one by Mangin. The deciding point came to Allison and Van Ryn on Bell's doublefault.

When Allison and Van Ryn were leading six-love in the third set, Bell and Mangin came out to take Van Ryn's service, but registered successively for two points and Van Ryn doublefaulted and netted a volley for the other two.

Bell made good on his last service in the eighth game, acing Allison on the last point. Allison then won his last service in the next game for the 1931 championship. The summary:

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

PARISIEN WINS METROPOLITAN TITLE

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Henry Parisien, Boys' Club of New York, won the Metropolitan A. A. A. U. 880-yard junior free-style swimming championship title at the Midland Beach Pool, Staten Island, last night in 11m. 32s. Jules Woelgese of the Mt. Vernon Y. M. C. A., was second, seven yards behind the winner.

Atlantic Yacht Race Winners Given Typical New York Welcome

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Six modest youths who sailed a 45-foot yawl 2900 miles across the north Atlantic in 17 days came home yesterday afternoon to bask in the sort of boisterous reception New York usually reserves for aviators, channel swimmers and visiting celebrities.

They were the crew of the little Dorade, which won the recent race from Newport, R. I., to Plymouth, Eng., in competition with larger boats manned by far older and more experienced sailors.

They came into the harbor in the liner Homeric at noon and were taken off at quarantine by the city tug Macom. From then on they experienced all the thrills that go with a typical New York "welcome home" —band music from a navy cutter, the congratulations of city dignitaries on the mayor's reception committee, the water display of a fire boat, the cheering of crowds at the battery, a parade to city hall, speeches, the posing for news reel pictures, a radio broadcast, interviews with crowds of reporters and then a banquet at night.

But it all perplexed the six youths who insisted they had done nothing much—that all the credit for their victory belonged to the wind that had sped them along their treacherous course.

Yachting experts, however, said the foresight shown by Olin J. Stevens 2d, the 23-year-old captain, navigator, owner and designer of the Dorade, in picking a great circle course was what made the triumph possible.

The other nine entrants headed for the Gulf stream in the hope of being pushed on their way by prevailing currents. Stevens turned the Dorade at the very start of the race toward the north. There he found favorable breezes that sent the small yawl speeding on its way, while the other craft, in the absence of the expected drift, were creeping along.

In addition to four friends, all but one under 23, skipper Stevens took along in his crew his brother, Roderick Jr., 22, and his father, but he insisted that there had been no family squabbles; that never once was his authority questioned; that he had had no need for irons and a brig.

Three remained on watch all day and night, in four-hour shifts. A little reading aloud was all the recreation they had, for Stevens explained they were all so interested in winning the race they couldn't be bothered with anything else.

After the first day they never saw their rivals and they had not the slightest idea they were well in the lead until they reached a spot 40 miles from Plymouth and received signals from shore.

The best time they made in any one day was 208 miles, the worst, 80 miles.

The "Atlantic Cup" with which they were rewarded was purchased in England and dates back to 1899. In addition they brought back two other trophies for their victory in the Fastnet rock race across the English Channel in which they beat out 17 other craft, many of them English.

Next year Stevens hopes to enter the Bermuda race, but otherwise he has made no plans.

The other members of his crew were Hartwell Moore, 20, of Huntington, N. Y.; Owen P. Merrill, of Roverton, N. J.; Edward S. Koster, of Scarsdale, N. Y., and John D. Fox, of Stamford, Conn.

New York Sweeps Series in Boston

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	94	45	.654
New York	76	64	.543
Chicago	71	69	.534
Brooklyn	68	71	.527
Pittsburgh	69	70	.457
Boston	69	71	.454
Philadelphia	58	73	.430
Cincinnati	47	83	.362

RESULTS SEPT. 2

New York 9, Boston 2.
New York 2, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 4.

John McGraw's New York Giants swept their series with the Boston Braves and went further ahead in their battle for second place in the National League standing by taking both ends of a double-header on Wednesday, 9 to 2 and 3 to 1. While this was going on, the Cincinnati Reds were twice defeating the Chicago Cubs, New York's chief rival for second position. The scores were 7 to 4 and 8 to 4. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

The first game in Boston began as a pitcher's battle between Carl Hubbell of the Giants and Harry Seibold of the Braves. However, it did not last very long, as the New Yorkers found Seibold for three runs in the third and then drove him to the showers in the fourth with a six-run rally. Hal Haid finished for the Braves. Fred Leach and Bill Terry each batted in three runs for the Giants and each had a double and single. Roy Parmelee, a young right-hander, outpitched Tom Zachary in the second game and was given perfect support. He held the Braves to four scattered hits. Jackson hit two singles for the winners and drove in two runs. The two defeats dropped the Braves to sixth place in the race.

The Reds handed the Cubs two defeats when Silas Johnson and Larry Benton pitched steady ball. Johnson worked in the first contest and limited the Cubs to seven hits. Charlie Root started for Chicago, but was taken out after six innings. Harvey Hendrick had a perfect day at bat for the Reds with a triple, two singles and a sacrifice, driving in three runs and scoring another himself. Billy Herman, young Chicago recruit second baseman, made three hits. Larry Benton was touched for 10 safeties in the second game, but was effective with men on base. The Reds hit the ball hard again, this time driving Guy Bush out of the box in the fourth. Durocher led the Cincinnati attack in this game with two doubles and a single. He accounted for three runs. The scores:

AT BOSTON

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	—	7	13	1
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	9	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan, O'Farrell; Seibold, Haid and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Magerkurth, Scott and Quigley. Time—1h. 46m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	—	8	8	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	4	0

Batteries—Parmelee and Hogan; Zachary, Cunningham and Deal. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Scott, Quigley and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 32m.

AT CINCINNATI

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	0	0	1	0	3	x	—	—	7	12	1
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	—	4	7	1

Batteries—Johnson and Sukeforth; Root, May, Smith and Hartnett. Taylor. Losing pitcher—May. Umpires—McGraw, Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 55m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	x	—	8	13	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—	4	10	1

Batteries—Benton and Sukeforth; Root, Sweetland, Welch and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and McGraw. Time—1h. 45m.

Small-Bore Match Won by H. D. Allyn

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 3 (AP)—Scoring 199 points out of a possible 200, Harold D. Allyn of Springfield Mass., won the Wimbledon small-bore match at the national rifle meet here yesterday. Allyn's target outranked that of R. Bradley O'Neil, Steubenville, Ohio, who also had a 199. The match was 20 shots at 200 yards.

Three men who tied at 195 were ranked as follows: Walter R. Stokes, Washington; Fred O. Kuhn, Stratford, Conn., and Sergt. Alex J. Thill, Washington.

The Texas team, Virgil A. Moore, Dallas, and Gene Farren, Houston, won the short-range two-man team match, with each man firing 20 shots from 50 yards and 20 from 100 yards. Moore scored 397, Farren 395, and their aggregate excelled three other 792's. V. P. Hamer, Primghar, Iowa, and Thurman Randle, Fort Worth, Texas, who won the match last year, were placed third on their 792, behind Lawrence A. Wilkins, Norwood, Ohio, and Eric Johnson, New Haven, Conn. The fourth tying team was W. R. Stokes and Theodore L. Harrell, both of Washington.

BEVERLEY Y. C. WINS JUNIOR YACHT TITLE

JUNIOR YACHT RACING CHAMPIONSHIP

Club and Skipper	Pts
Beverley, Michael Cudahy	7½
Port Washington, B. F. Vanderveer	6¼
Saunderstown, T. Richardson	5

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—The Beverly Yacht Club won the Sears Cup, emblem of the North American junior yacht racing championship, yesterday, staging a brilliant comeback to beat out the Port Washington crew by winning the last two of the series of three final races in the three-day competition.

Beverley, representing southern Massachusetts, finished third in the opening final Tuesday. But Michael Cudahy and his crew, Henry Chatfield and Virginia Hoyt, outsailed their two rivals completely to win two races and finish with a total of 7½ points for the final series. The Port Washington entry, which Bud Vanderveer sailed to victory as the Long Island Sound representative yesterday, finished second and third in yesterday's two races, to gain a total of 6¼ points. The third finalist, Saunderstown, R. I., sailed by George Squibb, finished with 5 points with a third and second place yesterday.

BUNKER COSTS LYON THE LEAD

J. Dix Fraser Tops Canadian Veteran Golfers With 81

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 3—A bunker on the seventh hole cost the veteran George S. Lyon, eight times winner of the Canadian amateur golf title and 10 times Canadian seniors' champion, the leadership at the end of the first half of the 36-hole medal competition to determine the champion of the fourteenth annual tournament of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association at the Mount Bruno Club on Wednesday.

The tourney attracted a field of 100 players, ranging in ages from 55 years and upward, and Mr. Lyon finished up one stroke behind J. Dix Fraser of the Rosedale Club, Toronto, last year's runner-up, who had an 81.

The defending champion caught a bunker on the seventh hole and took 4 to get out which gave him a nine-hole card of 45 at the turn; but he came home in 37 while Fraser's card was 41-40-81.

The best net scores were turned in by T. F. Matthews, Lambton, Toronto, with 87-14-73, and H. D. Dwyer, Whitlock, Montreal, also with 87-14-73. The leaders and second place holders in the five classes follow:

Class A—J. Dix Fraser, Rosedale, 41—40—81; George L. Robinson, Lambton, 44—40—84.

Class B—D. B. Mulligan, Laval, 46—40—86; T. F. Matthews, Lambton, 41—46—87.

Class C—J. E. Caldwell, McKellar, Ottawa, 43—43—86; F. A. Parker, Lambton, Toronto, 44—44—88.

Class D—George S. Lyon, Lambton, 45—37—82; P. D. Ross, Royal Ottawa, 46—49—95.

Class E—T. D. Wardlaw, Mississauga, Toronto, 50—55—105; J. I. MacCracken, Royal Ottawa, 57—55—112.

The Lambton Club secured a commanding lead in the team competition with G. S. Lyon 82, George L. Robinson 84, T. F. Matthews 87 and F. A. Parker 88. The scores of the players who bettered 96 were:

J. Dix Fraser, Rosedale	41	40 81
G. S. Lyon, Lambton	45	37 82
G. L. Robinson, Lambton	44	40

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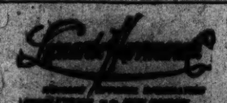

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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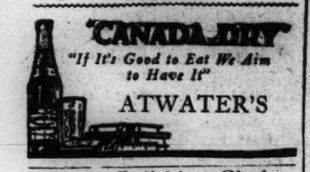

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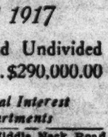

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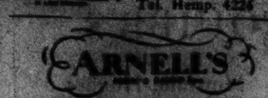

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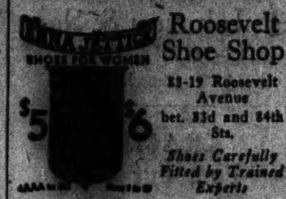

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Catbird
(Galeoscoptes carolinensis)

Where: Southern Canada to Mexico in gardens and orchards, and among the shrubbery, bushes, and thickets. Winters in the southern states, Central America, and Cuba.

Distinguishing features: Slate color, somewhat lighter underneath; top of head and tail black; wings short and chestnut patch under the tail. Eggs blue-green; nest of loosely woven grasses, carpenters' shavings, paper, etc., about six feet from the ground.

Uses: Adroit at catching insects.

Catbirds have been so dubbed because of their call notes, which resemble at times the "meowing" of a cat or the plaintive mewing of a kitten. They are about an inch shorter than robins, and while common to most of North America, Bermuda is the only recorded place where they are resident all the year round. The mewing is not the only note of the bird, for far more typical are its sweet and melodious morning songs, and the thrush-toned warblings of evening.

This bird is especially fond of associating near civilization where man has made partial clearings, planted his fields or cultivated an orchard. It is a devoted servant to the industrious farmer, devouring quantities of insects, which, with berries of sumach, sweet gum and poke, constitute its chief food supplies.

The catbird likes to be watched and admired, proving one of the friendliest and most inquisitive members of the feathered flock.

In Australia, where the celebrated mimic seems to be the bower-bird, the title of "catbird" is commonly applied; but in America, one of the best mockers of the mocking bird family is the noisy, slate-colored catbird.

For the Scrapbook

American Ambassadors And Ministers

THE following list shows the Ambassadors (A) and Ministers (M) representing the United States in foreign countries:

Albania	H. Bernstein (N. Y.)	M
Argentina	R. W. Bliss (N. Y.)	A
Austria	G. B. Stockton (Fla.)	M
Belgium	Hugh S. Gibson (Calif.)	A
Bolivia	E. F. Feely (D. C.)	M
Brazil	E. V. Morgan (N. Y.)	A
Bulgaria	H. W. Shoemaker (Pa.)	M
Canada	H. MacNider (Ia.)	M
Chile	W. S. Culbertson (Kan.)	A
China	N. T. Johnson (Okla.)	M
Colombia	Jefferson Caffrey (La.)	M
Costa Rica	C. C. Eberhardt (Kan.)	M
Cuba	H. P. Guggenheim (N. Y.)	A
Czechoslovakia	A. C. Ratshesky (Mass.)	M
Denmark	R. H. Booth (Mich.)	M
Dominican Rep.	C. B. Curtis (N. Y.)	M
Ecuador	W. Dawson (Minn.)	M
Egypt	W. M. Jardine (Kan.)	M
Estonia	F. W. B. Coleman (Minn.)	M
Ethiopia	A. R. Southard (Ky.)	M
Finland	H. E. Brodie (Ore.)	M
France	Walter E. Edge (N. J.)	A
Germany	F. M. Sackett (Ky.)	A
Great Britain	Charles G. Dawes (Ill.)	A
Greece	R. P. Skinner (Ohio)	M
Guatemala	S. Whitehouse (N. Y.)	M
Haiti	Dana G. Munro (N. J.)	M
Honduras	Julius G. Lay (Wash.)	M
Hungary	N. Roosevelt (N. Y.)	M
Irish Free State	F. A. Sterling (Texas)	M
Italy	John W. Garrett (Md.)	A
Japan	W. C. Forbes (Mass.)	A
Jugoslavia	John D. Prince (N. J.)	M
Latvia	F. W. B. Coleman (Minn.)	M
Lithuania	F. W. B. Coleman (Minn.)	M
Luxembourg	Hugh S. Gibson (Calif.)	A
Mexico	J. R. Clark Jr. (Utah)	A
Netherlands	G. J. Dieksma (Mich.)	M
Nicaragua	Matthew E. Hanna (O.)	M
Norway	Hoffman Philip (N. Y.)	M
Panama	Roy T. Davis (Mo.)	M
Paraguay	Post Wheeler (Wash.)	M
Persia	Charles C. Hart (D.C.)	M
Peru	P. M. Dearing (Mo.)	A
Poland	John N. Willys (Ohio)	A
Portugal	John G. South (Ky.)	M
Rumania	C. S. Wilson (Me.)	M
Salvador	W. D. Robbins (N. Y.)	M
Siam	D. A. Kaufman (Pa.)	M
Spain	I. B. Laughlin (Pa.)	A
Sweden	J. M. Moreland (N. Y.)	M
Switzerland	Hugh R. Wilson (Ill.)	M
Turkey	Joseph C. Grew (N. H.)	A
Union of S. Al.	R. J. Totten (Tenn.)	M
Uruguay	J. B. Wright (Wyo.)	M
Venezuela	C. T. Summerlin (La.)	M

Brevities

Detroit News: Thirty-cent wheat must be a grasshopper's idea of the cheaper cuts.

Arkansas Gazette: If the garage is empty, the chances are the home is, too.

A Quotation for Today

POLITENESS is the blossom of our humanity. Whoever is not sufficiently polite, is not sufficiently humane.—JOUBERT.

In Lighter Vein

The Poem Revised

Teacher: "How many days in each month?"

Johnny:

"Thirty days hath September—
All the rest I can't remember.
The calendar hangs upon the wall;
Why bother me with this at all?"
—*Our Boys.*

Punch

SCENE—WEDDING RECEPTION

Lady (to small page who is wandering up and down buffet with half-eaten sandwich): "Don't eat it, dear, if you don't like it. We'll find something nicer."

Small Page: "But I do like it—very much—and I'm trying to match it."

Widely Traveled

In a tourist party visiting Vesuvius there were among others visitors from America and England. Different ones ventured nearer and nearer to the edge of the crater; finally an American looked down to the depths of the volcano and exclaimed, "My, that looks like the Inferno!"

Whereupon an Englishman retorted: "What travelers these Americans are! Evidently they have been everywhere."—*Congregationalist.*

True Also

Teacher: "What happened in 1483?"

Boy (brightly): "Luther was born."

Teacher: "Good! Now in 1487?"

Boy (still more brightly): "Luther was four years old."—*Birmingham Gazette.*

Aha!

Teacher: "Now, Jimmy, what happened when the cow jumped over the moon?"

Jimmy: "Somebody got an idea for vanishing cream."

A Word a Day

Participle

Pronounced *par'-ti-si-p'l*, with *a* as in arm, each *i* short.

This word—so familiar to students of grammar—is derived from the Latin *particeps*, "partaking" (*pars*, "a part," and *capere*, "to take"), and designates a word that "partakes" of the nature both of a verb and an adjective.

The English language has three participles—the "present" (ending in *-ing*, as, "in writing the book he used ink"); the "past" (ending mostly in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*, *-en*, or *-n*, as, "the book written by him succeeded"), and the "perfect" (the past participle introduced by "having," as, "having written the book, he departed").

In the examples given in the parentheses above, the participle is obviously more of a verb than an adjective. When, however, the participle expresses an attribute without reference to time—that is, when it is purely descriptive and as such usually precedes the noun it modifies—it is known as a participial adjective, as, "the writing room" or "the written book."

Example: "Avoid the 'dangling' participle, that which does not clearly or logically modify the subject, as, 'leaving the house, the horse was caught by the boy.' Rephrase it, 'the boy, on leaving the house, caught the horse.'"

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

Do You Know That—

The United States Navy Department will save $800 a year by re-inking old typewriter ribbons?

One ton of water from Great Salt Lake yields about 400 pounds of salt?

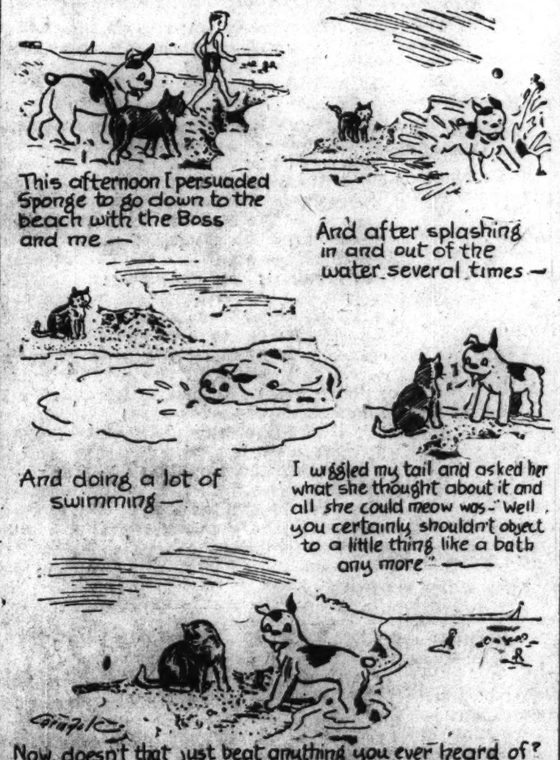
Death Valley is about 100 miles long and averages 10 miles in width?

Italy exported 1,740,000 hats, both straw and felt, to the United States last year?

As many as 2000 varieties of sausage are produced in Germany?

Italy is forced to import all its petroleum, having no natural supply of its own?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon I persuaded Sponge to go down to the beach with the Boss and me—
And after splashing in and out of the water several times—
And doing a lot of swimming—
I wiggled my tail and asked her what she thought about it and all she could meow was—"Well, you certainly shouldn't object to a little thing like a bath any more"
Now, doesn't that just beat anything you ever heard of?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue
(Chicago Daily News)

A CROWD of hundreds stopped traffic on Madison Street bridge to watch the spectacular rescue of a pigeon that had flown head-on into the opera building and then fell struggling into the river. They watched its efforts to swim to the shore, its futile attempt to climb the sheer cement wall and finally its unequal struggle with the current as the bird was washed down the river under the bridge.

Half a dozen men detached themselves from the crowd, hurried down the steps to the river bank and tried to reach the bird, but already it had floated back under the heavy gearing of the bridge span and was out of reach. The crowd cheered them on, but they wouldn't risk themselves for the bird.

And then a lad in overalls and a blue shirt appeared. He pushed aside the men, went hand over hand along a rusty steel rod, while the crowd gasped. He crawled between the greasy gearing of the bridge that had it moved would have crushed him instantly, reached down in the dirty black water until he was soaked to the shoulders and then, carrying the bird carefully and triumphantly, emerged into the sunlight again.

"Well, I got him, didn't I?" he said, while the crowd shouted its approval.

That was Harry Paulike's third heroic rescue of pigeons. The first was last year, when his class at Lowell school first started studying birds.

His second pigeon was a young one about to be run over in front of the Lowell school.

"Aw, it's nothing," said Harry. "I just like birds, that's all. We study about them in school and that's the subject I like best. I'm going to take this one home and feed it, if I can get any money."

What They Say

A Sound Mind

"It has been demonstrated often that the mere sound of a dog's bark will halt the digestive processes of the cat that hears it. With us, too, fear and other emotions have a profound influence on our body functions. Little do we realize how much we lower our efficiency on the one hand, or add to our happiness on the other, by the way we permit worry, rage, prejudice to control us, or by the way we control them."—*Dr. Jesse F. Williams, professor of physical education, Columbia University.*

Home Making

"Home making is a business that should be learned from childhood."—*Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.*

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 55
(Published Aug. 20, 1931)
Winner:
BEATRICE and THEODORE ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Blow	3	Hit	3
2.	Esteem	4	See-C	1
3.	Preserve	3	Can	3
4.	Mission	4	Cue-Q	1
5.	Proposition	5	Bid	3
6.	Comfort	4	Aid	3
7.	Actual	4	So	3
8.	Ludicrous	5	Odd	3
9.	Flippant	4	Gay	3
10.	Restrain	3	Tie	3
11.	Difficult	4	Bad	3
12.	Occupation	5	Cue-Q	1
13.	Attentuate	4	Go	3
14.	Portent	4	Cue-Q	1
15.	Scan	3	Eye-I	1
16.	Blossom	4	Bud	3
17.	Indite	3	Pen	3
18.	Harrow	4	Vex	3
		70		43

"Dick Shunary" welcomes another team into the inner circle of those who have won with scores not containing a 4. This score, incidentally, ties for the low record.

Now, to clear us a few holes: (3) compare—in Webster's New International—Esteem v.t. 4 and See v.t. 2; (4) compare (ibid.) Mission n. 10 and Cue n. 3; (5) compare (ibid.) Proposition n. 2 and Bid n. 1; (7) See (ibid.) So adv. 1 last sentence; (12) compare (ibid.) Occupation n. 2 and Cue n. 3; (13) See (ibid.) Go v.t. 6; (14) compare (ibid.) Portent n. 1 and Cue n. 3.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 57
Par 71

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym		Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	
1	AVAIL	3			10	DIGNIFY	5		
2	BEWILDER	4			11	INDUSTRY	4		
3	COMMOTION	3			12	PREVALENCY	5		
4	LUSTER	5			13	GLANCE	3		
5	SCHEDULE	4			14	EVIDENCE	4		
6	MOLEST	4			15	PRESUME	5		
7	ASSOCIATE	4			16	FLUCTUATE	4		
8	BIND	3			17	OFFEND	3		
9	RETARD	4			18	HEARTY	4		
								Total Score	

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, FRET is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but VEX is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: BEE—B.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. Lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name Sept. 17. Entries must be received by Sept. 15.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And, remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Loan to Great Britain

THE one-year credit of $400,000,000 which has been opened in behalf of the British Treasury may possibly prove to be a turning point in the present economic exigency. For it is an indication that American and French bankers are recovering confidence to the extent of sinking their money into fairly long-term employment.

Many economic writers have asserted that the deflation in the bond market which began in 1929 has a place among the causes of the business recession. The United States reduced by half its foreign investments in 1929. Though the figures in 1930 show an upturn, the resale abroad of American holdings diminished the net export of American capital. France has been notably cautious in foreign lending. Yet both countries have been constantly piling up surplus gold and money drained from other nations. Lack of reinvestment in these countries has made the poor nations poorer, and in this interdependent world has made the rich nations less rich.

Britain's case was the warning signal against an attitude of drift in international finance which no international banker with any sense of responsibility could ignore. For Great Britain is a creditor, not a debtor, country. How, then, could the international valuation of its currency have been affected? Many reasons have been given, among them the dole, which, however, has been the excuse, rather than the cause, of withdrawals from England.

Great Britain has been the victim of her own effort to carry the burden of international ereditorship. She has got into a fix because she has tried to do other people's work for them. In 1930, when foreign borrowers were as popular in France and the United States as Bolsheviks, the British made more long-term loans than in 1929, in spite of a considerable decline in the current surplus. They saw the handwriting on the wall for European finance in the difficulties of the Kreditanstalt this spring. They came to its rescue when others were unwilling, save on political terms.

But the prairie fire had already got under way. The freezing of German commitments in Austria had caused alarm among the foreign holders of short-term money in Germany. The Swiss called in more than a quarter of their short-term money, the Americans less than a quarter, and the British only a tenth. Does that indicate that Lombard Street was "asleep at the switch"? Of course not. British finance was not ignorant of conditions in Germany. It knew that German economic conditions were basically sound. It also knew that a general scramble for funds would provoke a first-rate exchange crisis.

But this freezing of its foreign assets made Britain more and more vulnerable to a flight from the pound sterling. Because it was the least panicky, and yet the most concerned, it was compelled to witness the freezing of nine-tenths of its German investments. There was a lack of water to put out the prairie fire when it spread to Britain's shores, working through the more than $1,000,000,000 of foreign balances held in London. Britain had not enough liquid assets to meet demands, and the pound sterling plunged below the gold points. One commentator has likened Britain's situation to that of a millionaire temporarily without funds to pay his taxicab fare.

The $250,000,000 credit which the American and French central banks opened for the British on August 1 served to restore the position of the pound. This has since been maintained, in spite of the dramatic events of the last two weeks, but at terrific cost. The $250,000,000 credit and an unknown amount of home resources have been used up. For outsiders did not cease their withdrawals with the negotiation of the credit, and they were joined in their flight from the pound by Britishers.

But the new credit of $400,000,000 should be sufficient to resist any further drain of the foreign balances held in London. The moneyed interests in Britain, feeling more comfortable about their investments with the advent of the National Government, are proffering help, such as mobilization of their foreign long-term investments, to offset further strain.

These preparations show that Great Britain means to go to considerable lengths in remaining on the gold standard. Foreign bankers' faith in Great Britain is a reflection in great measure of the huge resources that that country can still command for this purpose. But it is also witness to a new courage on their part which has the power in this day of extreme liquidation to begin the process of winning back business confidence.

Curbing the Means of Murder

THE Governor of New York is aiming at the bull's-eye in urging prohibition of the sale of machine guns. To the peace-loving citizen, whose acquaintance with firearms is perhaps limited to the exhibits of them which adorn the walls of some museums, it seems inconceivable that gangsters apparently can purchase whole arsenals of deadly weapons as casually as one buys a cake of soap.

"Gangdom has challenged the strength of the law. That challenge we must meet," Mr. Roosevelt declared in his message to the Legislature at Albany, appealing for immediate enactment of statutes which should not only prohibit the sale and private possession of machine guns, but should also radically curb the traffic in other firearms. This embodies a logical extension of the efforts to control lethal weapons which have taken form in New York's so-called Sullivan Law. The Governor's stand may not be at once popular with the manufacturers, but it will win the enthusiastic support of a nation which demands that a halt be called to gang war and the recent slaying and wounding of innocent bystanders.

Opposition to Governor Roosevelt's recommendations will not be lacking. The old arguments of infringement of personal liberty and the constitutional right of the citizen to defend himself will be marshaled in imposing array. But few honest men or women who appear to have a legitimate right to carry a weapon will cavil at the formality of finger-printing proposed.

As to the manufacturers of automatic rifles and other instruments so easily converted into the means of murder, their patriotism may be counted on ultimately to support this courageous program of New York's Governor. How soon will all the other states follow suit?

An Inter-American Customs Union

WHEN Señor Antonio Planet, former Foreign Minister of Chile, proposed an inter-American customs union as a remedy for economic distress in the Latin-American countries, the most significant result was a rather general response in favor of a conference to discuss the matter. President Gabriel Terra of Uruguay was ready to coöperate by calling, at Montvideo, a special conference on the subject, outside the official Pan-American conferences. Foreign Minister Planet has passed out of power, with the President under whom he served, Gen. Carlos Ibañez, but his project remains a challenge to Western Hemisphere statesmanship.

Customs problems are not so easily solved. The countries of Latin America have towering tariffs. Señor Honorio Pueyrredon, former Argentine Ambassador to the United States, explained his controversial resolution against tariffs at the Sixth Pan-American Conference in Havana in 1928 by saying that Argentina, which proposed the resolution, was itself among the guilty, as it had "tariffs as high as the Andes" against its neighbors. Moreover, Latin-American tariffs are largely for revenue rather than protection, and lowered government incomes from other taxes have caused increases all along the line in most of the countries. Chile itself increased the duties on over 200 items within ten days after Minister Planet's suggestion for a customs union with free trade within its membership.

Finally, any tariff union in the Americas, to be profitable, would eventually have to include the United States, for it is the greatest customer of nearly all of the Latin-American republics, whose trade with each other is usually very limited. And a tariff union including the United States, which, as well as buying, sells more than $1,000,000,000 worth of goods a year in normal times to Latin America, would have short shrift as a financial measure. Probably half the running expenses of half the countries of Latin America are paid by duties on imports from the United States.

Yet the ideal of a Pan-American customs union remains. It may yet become a workable fact, and if so, it seems likely that it will be established as a result of action taken at some one of the notable general and special conferences of the American states held under the auspices of the Pan-American Union. Indeed, in so far as the Chilean proposal sought to reach an agreement outside the walls of the Pan-American conferences, it was certain of failure. Latin Americans not in official position sometimes scoff at the work of the Pan-American Union, but once in power, they work earnestly to retain and improve its effectiveness. The place for the discussion of a customs union among American nations is at a Pan-American conference.

The Pan-American Commercial Conference meeting in Washington in October has a broad platform for the discussion of "trade barriers" and their elimination. It would be of prime value to the Americas and to the world in general if the pros and cons of a customs union of American nations could be frankly discussed there by men qualified to clarify its intricacies.

Walking Across the Channel

THE English Channel continues to hold its popularity as the testing place of new methods of transportation. Years ago, Bleriot's crossing of that dividing strip of water between England and France in an airplane was hailed as a noteworthy step in aviation. Swimmers without number have looked upon the Channel crossing as the supreme mark of accomplishment. And when a Canadian recently crossed that body of water on a motorless glider, to be followed a few days later by a two-way crossing by a German expert, the attention of the public was awakened to the possibilities of motorless aircraft.

Now another method of crossing has been found. Equipped with "water skis," canoe-shaped pontoons attached to his feet, Herr Karl Naumestnik, an Austrian schoolmaster, has walked across from Cape Gris Nez to Shakespeare Beach near Dover. From one point of view, of course, this may be regarded merely as a "stunt," tending, perhaps, to popularize a new and reasonably dry aquatic sport hitherto known to most persons—if at all—only through news reels showing the use of these floating skis at water carnivals.

On the other hand, possibly Herr Naumestnik is an ambitious hiker drawn from the highways by the growing motor congestion. At any rate, his exploit opens new possibilities to the enthusiastic walker. On the English Channel, or any other suitable body of water he chooses as a highway, the traffic problem will cease to be a consideration. The task of keeping a foothold on the steep, uneven shoulder of a narrow, automobile-filled road will become a thing of the past, the dust nuisance will be eliminated, and even the temptation toward the end of the day to look for a ride may be partially removed. Perhaps Herr Naumestnik has blazed a trail destined to become a popular one.

Coöperative Consumption

"IN THE great consuming power of the German masses lies the promise of the German future," declared the president of the German Department Store Association in a recent international radiocast. By this he meant that despite widespread unemployment only partially relieved by state doles, despite reduced foreign trade and the drain of reparations payments, the German people still possess "enormous buying power," and that this domestic purchasing capacity will be the basis for renewed industrial effort in Germany.

It is a short way of assuring the world that despite temporary difficulties the balance between production and distribution in Germany is still so well adjusted that the country will be able to pay its immense foreign debts and at the same time reduce effectively its unemployment. A brave promise—and all predicated upon the power, not to produce, but to consume.

When people as a whole recognise how all industry ultimately depends upon this power to consume, they perhaps will organize this power to operate more systematically for their own benefit. This is what labor unions attempt to do when they urge their members to purchase only goods produced in union shops; it is what the Consumers' League in the United States attempts in urging women to avoid the purchase of goods produced under unwholesome conditions; and it is what the consumers' coöperative purchasing movement throughout the world is attempting to do by organizing consumers in a new form of economic enterprise which replaces the profit-taking motive with the will to render service.

In England, more than one-fourth of the families are organised into coöperative societies which distribute almost every variety of commodity. Collectively, these societies own many of the largest factories in Great Britain. The Scottish Coöperative Wholesale has its line of steamships which carry meat from Australia. The Coöperative Bank is one of the largest in England—and all of this is organized for service, all of the surplus earnings being returned to the coöperators in proportion to their purchases.

In Germany, consumers' coöperation is making considerable progress, in France not quite so much, and in Belgium the surplus earnings are used chiefly for social purposes, rather than as rebates to purchasers. But in the United States consumers prefer to allow private initiative to supply their needs. In some instances private organization has been so efficient that it can offer goods to the consumer at prices equal to those obtainable in coöperative stores—or even below them.

There is one great advantage, however, that may ultimately accrue to countries in which consumers' coöperation makes the greatest progress. Under consumers' coöperation there cannot so easily be periods of overexpansion when production is greater than the consuming power of the people. Under consumers' coöperation goods are made only to meet actual demands by the coöperating consumers' own factories and workshops.

This system appears to promise one of the most reasonable solutions for the stabilization of industry and trade that has been offered. It may not suffice for the introduction of those new products which require initiative and are the spearheads of progress, but in its field it is economically sound, and it continues to grow slowly year by year, thriving most when profit-taking industry is hard pressed and people are forced to figure on how they can make a day's wages go the farthest.

The Manxman

SIR HALL CAINE was one of those successful novelists about whom controversy always rages. Their literary foes mention with contempt that their novels sell in millions. Their friends remark that the detractors are for the most part writers whose works do not sell in millions. Each side seems to think its argument final.

Now a novel is not necessarily a bad novel because it sells in large numbers. Nor is a critic necessarily a poor critic because his works appeal to a minority of the reading public. To prolong the controversy between these two groups is not likely to be profitable. The work of both Sir Hall Caine and Mr. Max Beerbohm has its uses.

Whatever the final judgment on Sir Hall's literary standing, it may undoubtedly be said that he sincerely believed in himself and in his work, and that he achieved his extraordinary financial success without adopting unworthy methods. As Cosmo Hamilton has put it, "He used a large and noble canvas for his stories, dealt highly with the simple, serious problems of life and never pandered to the lower instincts of his enormous public."

It will be pleasant for his admirers to remember that although Sir Hall was knighted for his services in presenting the British cause to Americans during the World War, his membership in the Order of Companions of Honor was granted to him in recognition of his services to literature.

Editorial Notes

"Ah," cackled the crow, picking up fat grubs in the furrow left by the farmer's busy plow, "something helpful always turns up in this kind of an agricultural depression."

After listening to the United States Army Band, which recently began its fifth tour of the country, one can't help but feel that the army should never be dis-band-ed.

How many people are there who would consider Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh's trip a vacation?

Anyway, it is easy to see that Mahatma Gandhi hasn't anything up his sleeve.

Pastimes of the Presidents

A VISITING journalist in Washington recently inquired of a fellow-craftsman in the National Press Club: "What is President Hoover's principal pastime?"

"Work," was the unhesitating reply.

It was true—but only partly true. The President's preoccupation with both foreign and domestic problems this summer thrust vacation plans into the background, if not into the discard for the season. Ensconced in the air-conditioned White House executive offices he has stuck coolly at his desk apparently oblivious of the Washington weather.

His "rest camp" on the Rapidan in the Blue Ridge Mountains, 100 miles from Washington, became a recreation retreat more in name than in fact. While the President did some trout fishing early in the summer, he began to slight his fishing even before the early Virginia fishing season closed, in order to hold lengthy conferences on week-ends with Cabinet heads to pare down departmental expenditures in the face of a deficit. Later he kept in touch with debt moratorium negotiations from the Rapidan "rest camp" when he left the White House for short stays there.

President Roosevelt used to wear out unsuspecting guests by inviting them for a "walk" and then leading them for miles up hill and down dale through Rock Creek Park. President Hoover's powers of concentration and capacity for hard, sustained work are well known. Yet the President likes to play—and does play when opportunity offers. Even when his work is heavy he arises early for a before-breakfast session at medicine ball with a congenial official group on the White House lawn. President Hoover is also a baseball fan. His first let-down after the foreign debts negotiations were concluded was to attend a ball game at the American League Park in Washington. In his engineering days Mr. Hoover carried his fishing tackle to many parts of the globe and used it joyously. If, as has been said, one has to work hard to play beautifully, President Hoover ought to qualify. He enjoys play and recreation—but not when there is important work to be done. His attitude toward both recalls a remark of Joseph Medill. Asked what was the greatest pleasure of his life, he replied: "To feel that I am at play when I am at work."

Time was, some years ago, before the vacation habit became so well-nigh universal, when a President leaving the White House for a vacation aroused questions, if not outright criticism. Nowadays, however, the people urge their Chief Executive to take a vacation when his duties permit.

By common consent, being President is an exacting job. The position increases a man's need of a vacation—and makes it harder to get one.

It often has been observed that the public seems more interested in the Presidents' play than in their work. Perhaps it is natural that the human side of the executive, as revealed in his hours of recreation, should be more appealing than the work side. How the various Presidents have played is a subject of perennial popular interest. Often their personal interests and pastimes shed light on their official acts. The record reveals that the pastimes of the Presidents have been as varied as their personalities. Washington loved the great outdoors—and dancing and a game of cards indoors. The Adamses wrote books for recreation. Lincoln's recreations were long walks and the relaxation of spinning yarns. Roosevelt's recreations covered the widest range—hunting, tramping, riding, boxing, tennis and jujutsu. He lived "the strenuous life" in his play as he did in his work. Taft and Harding played golf. Harding also fished. Wilson played some golf, but got more enjoyment out of motoring, the theater and reading. Grant drove fast trotting horses. Coolidge, who learned to play after he came to the White House—unless you call whittling recreation—became an ardent fisherman under the tutelage of Colonel Starling of the White House Secret Service. President Coolidge played at playing; Roosevelt worked at it. Grover Cleveland liked fishing and duck hunting. His pastimes came in for some criticism. A campaign song querulously inquired where was Grover when certain important matters of state were pending, and the chorus answered: "Shooting ducks at Buzzard's Bay."

In considering the recreations of President and people alike, it is not amiss, as Professor Jacks of Oxford has advised, to realize the importance of defining just what play is. It is not the same to all of us; one man's play is another man's work. Enjoyment is far from being the opposite of employment. Professor Jacks suggests that perhaps, after all, work and play are opposites only when taken on their lower levels, but become two names for the same thing as their higher levels are approached, the best kinds of work and play being almost indistinguishable and equally enjoyable. That fundamental may well be borne in mind in considering the problems of the increasing leisure of mankind in a machine age. Who knows but what the joy of the job—the congenial task well done—has in it more elements of real recreation than even Presidents have fully realized? A. E. A.

Notes From Budapest

College Anniversary

THE famous Protestant college of Sárospatak, in the comitat of Zemplin, this year celebrates its 400th anniversary. This will be not only a proud date in its history, it will also mark an important turning point in its development. For it will be converted into an "internat" based on the English public school system. Not only will much more attention be devoted to open-air sports, but in all classes instruction in English language and literature will be given six hours weekly. For the higher classes English will be the language of instruction. This change has been introduced so as to enable students to pursue advanced studies in England. One of the masters will be an Englishman and the others such as have already studied in England. The interior of the old college building has been entirely altered, so that it will be possible for pupils to have special study rooms, baths and living rooms. Hitherto, only Protestant students have been allowed at Sárospatak, but now those of other faiths will also be admitted. The Hungarian nobility have always been great admirers of the English higher classes—was it not one of their writers who said that the Hungarian magnate considered it one of the highest moments of his life if he were mistaken for an English lord?—and it is hoped that this new public school will turn out a Hungarian prototype of the English gentleman.

Aristocrats Enter Trade

The end of the war brought great changes to Hungary. The loss of Transylvania and Slovakia, in particular, meant that many of the leading families saw large parts of their estates pass into foreign hands. Their wealth decreased, and in consequence many of the younger members were forced to fend for themselves. Formerly, it was considered quite undignified for a Hungarian aristocrat to enter trade or business, and even becoming a civil servant was more or less a concession. But today things have quite changed. The sons and daughters of the highest families are in public service, banks and industry. Countesses and baronesses, and their daughters are doing applied art work, interior decoration, fancy leather work, while others are busy translating novels and general literature. A popular figure in Budapest society has become a guide for foreign tourists in this capital, using his linguistic gifts to great benefit. Though they regret the circumstances which have compelled them to adopt such measures, few of them would say that they are any less happy thereby.

Hungary Honors Liszt

Hungarians hold Franz Liszt, the great composer, in high esteem, not only because of the high qualities of his works, but also because he was so largely responsible for introducing popular music into western Europe. In his honor, a special Liszt Festival is to be held early in 1932, and will last for ten days, the concerts and performances to be given in the open air. The program which has just been published will include the Christ Oratorio, scenes set to the music of his Hungarian Rhapsodies, "The Mystery," played by a company from the National Theater, a gala performance of "The Queen of Sheba" and a concert. The festival is to take place simultaneously with the Spring Fair.

Monument For Empress

Few members of the House of Hapsburg were as popular in Hungary as its empresses. Marie Theresa was held in very high esteem by the Hungarian aristocracy, and so was Elizabeth, the wife of the Emperor Franz Joseph. The latter reciprocated this feeling of regard to a very large extent, and was rarely happier than when at Geodoelloe, the imperial summer residence in this country. In many of the clashes with Hungarian national sentiment, during the earlier part of Franz Joseph's reign, she did much to smooth over matters. The Hungarian people have not forgotten her. As far back as 1898 a committee was appointed by Parliament to erect a monument to her memory, but in pre-war days no agreement could be reached between its members as to the spot on which the monument should stand. Then came the war and the plan had to be temporarily abandoned. Now a new committee has been appointed, and the Government has promised to do all in its power to see that the work is carried out as soon as possible.

Museum To House 'Stones'

A marked improvement in Hungarian cultural life during the past few years has shown itself particularly in the greater attention which is being given to the care of the national collections, and to changes in the administration of the same. Whereas, formerly, the management of these collections was not uniform, but was divided up among a number of state departments, now this has been centralised into one great board of administration, giving greater autonomy to the heads of the different museums. In fact, these latter are almost as autonomous as the universities, and may even appeal against actions of the state which appear to affect the normal development of their work. The staffs of these institutions have also secured an improved status as a result of the change, and financial grants are made annually to 5 per cent of their number for the purpose of carrying on research studies abroad. One recent result of the new board has been the decision to establish a "stone" museum in Budapest. This city, particularly the Ofen side, is especially rich in stones, old houses and pieces of masonry dating back to Roman times, which are of great archaeological value. Those which are small enough to be transported are already in the different museums, but there are still very many scattered in different parts of the city, and these latter are now to be gathered together on the Fisherman's Bastion, one of the handsomest parts of the city below the Coronation Church in Buda and overlooking the Danube.

Sunday Rest In Hungary

The English "week-end" has caught on tremendously in central Europe during the post-war years. Everywhere the desire for a rest from business from Saturday midday to Monday morning is becoming more popular. Here, in Hungary, it has not grown so quickly as in some of the neighbor states, but the larger stores close much earlier on a Saturday than formerly, and remain closed on Sunday also. In the case of the smaller shops, however, especially those trading in foodstuffs, they have remained open on Sunday. For a long time past there has been a desire to close them also, and this has come, not from the authorities but from the traders themselves. Representations were made to the Ministry of Commerce for the purpose of introducing legislation for general Sunday closing. In the discussion which later took place, differences of opinion revealed themselves which showed that general legislation could not be immediately introduced without some dissatisfaction in certain quarters, and it was then left to the Ministry to work out the necessary compromise. This is undoubtedly the first step toward a restful Sunday for many of the small tradesmen of Budapest.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Case for Courage

THE more President Hoover's proposal is considered, the more profound becomes the conviction of its courage and of its importance as a contribution to the restoration of economic stability in a disorganised world. It is no small thing that the head of the Republican Party in the United States should in fact admit the essential interdependence of that country's financial and economic system with those of other lands—an interdependence which every proclamation of his party's faith and every manifestation of its activity have hitherto denied. It is no small thing that this admission should be made, and a proposal of self-denial in the larger interest be advanced, at a time when the national treasury faces an unparalleled deficit and the American taxpayer must square his shoulders for a heavier burden. But more, and most of all, it is a matter for high praise that the man who, for more than a year, has stood against the assaults of enmity and undeserved ill-fortune should now find heart to confront the chances of a deeper unpopularity.—*The Times* (London).